BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1825. [NUMBER 1707.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of a Fieri Facias at the suit of GUNPUT BAPSHA BUNDARY, PANDOORUNG GUNPUT DULVIE, and WITTOBA BHICCOO POY, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late RAMA BAPSHA BUNDARY deceased.

AGAINST

SHREECRUSTNA WASSOODEWJEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 16th day of May Instant at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by Public Outcry on the Premises, the undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st A Oart of 1 Wheel called Langawdy Andraun with a House and Stable situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, at Brich Road and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to Jamsetjee Nanabhoy.

Lot 2d A Oart of 1 wheel called Cheer situate at Mahim woods and in the neighbourhood of a Oart belonging to Wissoo Shamjee.

Lot 3d A Oart of 1 wheel called Dawoolbhatt at Purbadavee Church and a House.

Lot 4th A Oart of 2¼ wheels called Moolthaw,——ditto——ditto——ditto.

Lot 5th A Oart of 1 ditto ditto Khajoorbhatt ditto——ditto——ditto.

D. SETON,
FOR LATE SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
the 9th day of May 1825.

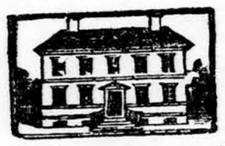
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 16th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniure, Glass, Queen's and China ware, wearing Apparel &c. &c.

Also three Cases of English Bottle Fruits and some Sauces.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On SATURDAY, the 21st Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
BY ORDER OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR
OF THE LATE
Mr. GABRIEL DE MELLO,
DECEASED.



ON the Premises, A SUBSTANTIAL well built and spacious UPPER ROOMED HOUSE with a Terrace Covered with Tiles, out Houses, well in the Compound, situated in the Oart Gurvady near Calbadevee. The Premises may be viewed at any time daily from 8 in the Morning to 5 in the Evening from and after the 18th instant.

A deposit of 20 per Cent on the amount of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down—other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1825.

A CARD.

THE Public in general are hereby informed, that in consequence of JOHN JOHNSON intending to proceed to Calcutta, he has dissolved the partnership late[illegible]ered into with B. RAZER, as [illegible] the Courier of the 2d March 1825, with their mutual consent, and that he has no further claims on the Commission and Library Room, a general release having been passed between them.

Bombay, 13*th May* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 23d Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
FORTY CASES
OF
EUROPE PRINTED
CHINTZ,
OF VARIOUS PATTERNS
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
WM. PEILL Esq.
TERMS

OF sale ready money, and Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

N. B. The musters of the above may be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 30th Instant,
THE
Household Furniture &c.
OF THE LATE
JOHN BEST ESQ.
AT HIS
BUNGALOW ON THE ESPLANADE
NEAR COOPERAGE.

CONSISTING of Plate, Plated Ware Glass, and Queen's Ware, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Couches, a few dozens of Wine, and various other articles [illegible] viously disposed of by private sale, a neat Tomjou and an Arab Saddle Horse—and also at three o'clock the Bungalow will be sold

The above may be viewed from Friday the 27th Instant.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 18th Instant at their Rooms,

Modern articles of Household Furniture, viz. Handsome China made Couches, with 12 Chairs to Match, Jackwood Sofa Tables, Backgammon do, Jackwood Wardrobes, Dining Tables, Cots, Couches, Side Board, Persian and other Carpets, articles of discriptions in Silver, Plated, and Glassware, Pictures variously Framed, &c &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Will be sold a quantity of Wine and Beer Corks, imported on the Regalia, Captain Henning, on account of those concerned.

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1824.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 18th instant at their Rooms, the following Wines in Bottle from a respectable English House viz.

La Fitte Claret, Red and white Hermitage

The above will be put up at 1 o'Clock.

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1825.

SODA WATER.

KEMPT AND CO. Have remaining a small quantity of the above. It has been found on trial to be of good quality.

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1825.

Messrs Joseph Sprague & Co.
CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE for Sale a small quantity of very fine preserved Tamarinds in Pots, also their preparation for making Lemonade or Lemonaded Soda Water, the excellent qualities of which as a cooling beverage are well known. Ginger Beer, Soda and Seidlitz Powders, a parcel of new Windsor Soap, a variety of Perfumery and micellaneous articles.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY next, the 20th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR
CUT GLASS,

CONSISTING of Cut Glass Lustres, Quart and Pint Decanters, Quart and Pint Mugs, Butter and Sugar Basons, Plated Cruit frames with Cut Castors, Liquor frames with Cut Bottles, Lemonade and Jelly Glasses, Muffineers, Tumblers and Goblets of Sizes, Liqueur, Wine and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, Hookah Bottoms, Cabin Lamps, Japanned Lamps with Globe Glasses.

Pillar and Table Shades, Oil Burners, Plain Tumblers, Vase Lamps, Green Do. &c.

Meadows Street, 14*th May*, 1825.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT
Higgs and Briggs's
AUCTION ROOMS
IN THE FORT,
On FRIDAY, the 3rd of June next,
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES,
BELONGING TO
A GENTLEMAN
DESIROUS TO DISPOSE OF HIS
RACING STUD;
SOME OF WHICH ARE ALREADY KNOWN
ON THE TURF.

		Height	Age
Maeden Horses.	Reveller	14.	2....7 years
	Griffin	15	....5 years.
	W. A. horse	14.	3....5 years.
	W. A. horse	14.	½....5 years.
	Roan Colt	14.	1½ rising 5 do

Meadows Street, 14*th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica 20 Vols 4to Price	Rs. 200
Gibbon's Miscellaneous works	„ 25
Barrow's Life of Macartney	„ 20
A pair of Bronze Argaund Table Lamps	„ 60
AND	
The following Elegant Plated articles with rich Silver edges viz.	
A Soup Tureen	Rs. 200
Large Gravy Dish and Cover	„ 200
Tea Urns	„ 50 & 90

Meadows Street, 14*th May*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN INVOICE
OF ELEGANT AND
MOST FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY
IMPORTED PER
ALFRED,
VIZ.

Diamond Brooches each Rs. 150 to	300
Topaz Do.	75
Do. Cross	60
Amethyst Brooches	45
Pearl Do.	45
Plain Do. 15 to	30
Diamond, Emerald and Ruby Rings each	175
Diamond and Emerald... Do.	100
Diamond Do 30 to	175
Pearl Hoop Do. 35 to	50
Ruby Do. 25 to	50
A Variety of Rings from 10 to	25
Ladies Gold Chains	250
Do. Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings &c	350
Gold Breast Pins from 6 to	12

Meadows Street, 14*th May*, 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP & Co.

THE following Wines, from Messrs. HARPER and BELL, recently arrived per Alfred and warranted of Superior quality.

Sherry in Quarts. XXX	Rs. 24 per doz.
Do in Pints	„ 14 ditto,
Port in Do	„ 12 ditto,
Do. in Quarts	„ 20 ditto,
Cherry Brandy in Pints.	„ 26 ditto,
Fine Old Sherry in	
Butt. XXX	„ 900 per Butt.
Do. Do. XX	„ 800 ditto,
Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Sons per Marquis of Hastings.	
White Sparkling Champagne in Cases of 3 dozen.	Rs. 60 per dozen
Claret in 6 dozen Chests	„ 30 ditto,
Port Wine	„ 20 ditto,
Old Sherry	„ 22 ditto,
Ditto in half Butts.	„ 400 per half butt.
White Sparkling French Champagne in 3 doz. Cases	„ 50 per dozen.
Serceal in quarter Casks	„ 250 each.
Ditto in Pints	„ 18 per dozen.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,

PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Son's and Co. at per Butt of 108 Gallons Rs. 750.

110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs 150.

Bombay, 5*th May* 1825.

Second Lottery
OF 1825.
NOT 3 BLANKS TO 1 PRIZE.

1	Prize of	Rs.	100,000
1	Ditto of	„	50,000
1	Ditto of	„	30,000
2	Ditto of 20,000	„	40,000
4	Ditto of 10,000	„	40,000
7	Ditto of 5,000	„	35,000
10	Ditto of 2000	„	20,000
15	Ditto of 1000	„	15,000
80	Ditto of 250	„	20,000
1,400	Ditto to be drawn on the 1st and 2d days Drawing and each entitled to a new Ticket in the Subsequent Drawings of the Capital Prizes	„	140,000
1,541	Prizes	„	500,000
4,459	Blanks applicable to the purposes of the Lottery	„	100,000
6,000	Tickets at 100 each	„	600,000

On the two first days 1400 Numbers will be drawn promiscuously from the Numbers in the wheel, and the Number of the reserved Ticket to which each will be entitled will be drawn at the same time from the Prize wheel.

Tickets in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. at 120 Rupees each.

12*th May* 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having any claims or demands in respect to the Estate of GABRIEL DE MELLO, late of Bombay Portuguese Merchant deceased, are hereby required to make known the same to MR. JOHN DE MELLO the administrator to the said Estate on or before the 31st day of July next, or else they will be precluded therein, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested immediately to pay their debts, the said administrator being about to make a final settlement of all the affairs of the said deceased.

Bombay, 14*th May*, 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Butts of Good SHERRY, recently imported.

PRICE Rs. 600 EACH

Apply at the Office of Mr. W. NICOL.

Bombay, 7th May 1825.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE 8TH NO. OF

THE QUARTERLY

ARMY LIST,

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

AND

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,

1825,

PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Courier Office, 30th April, 1825.

A CARD.

A COPARTNERSHIP was entered into at Glasgow, on the 24th July 1824, betwixt DANIEL WALKINSHAW, and GEORGE BARLAS of the firm of Messrs. WALKINSHAW BARLAS & Co. of that city, GEORGE ADAM late in the H. C. S., and JOHN SKINNER late of Leghorn and Gibraltar for forming, in connexion with Messrs. SMALL and LANE London, an Establishment at Bombay, under the firm of ADAM SKINNER and Co. to have for its object GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, the affairs relating thereto in Glasgow to be conducted under the firm of WALKINHSAW ADAM and Co. and in London by Messrs. SMALLS and LANE.

The Undersigned have arrived per Ship Ogle Castle, and intimate that ADAM SKINNER and Co.'s Countinghouse is at No. 30 Meadows Street.

GEO. ADAM,
JOHN SKINNER.

BOMBAY,
12th *May*, 1825.

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

OGLE CASTLE,

OF 550 TONS,

James Weynton,

COMMANDER,

Will Sail on or about the 10th Proximo,

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen..

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 14*th May* 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO Persons who may have demands against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, Coach Maker, that if they are not filed with the executors by the 30th of September 1825. they will not be attended to.

RODNEY KEMPT,
LEWIS A. COLLETT,
Executors to the late J. Mitchell.

BOMBAY,
May 14*th* 1825.

ખબર•ડીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•મીશતર•જોન•મીતચલ•ગાડી ઓનુ•ઢાંમ•ઢરનાર•એની•મીલઢત•ઉપર•ઢોઇનુ•લેણુ•હોએતો•તે•ઘણીઓએ•તારીખ 30 મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૨૫ શુધી•એનાં•વઢીલોને•તાંહાં•પોતાનુ•લેણુ•નોધાવે એ•મુદત•પઢી•ઢોઇનુ•લેણુ•ઢરતુલ•ઢરશે•નઢી *

રાડની•ઢેમપટ
લીકુશ•એ•ઢાલલેઢટ
વઢીલો•મરનાર•મી• જોન•મીતચલનાં

તા• ૧૪ મી•મેએ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of that part of Great Britain called England, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court wherein GILLIOS McPHERSON is the Plaintiff, and WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY and others are the Defendants, the Creditors of JOHN ALLEN McPHERSON the Testator in this said Cause named (who in and previous to the year 1798 was known by the name of JOHN McPHERSON and carried on business at Martinique as a West India Planter, in Partnership with BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and LEWIS PERRAS under the firm of BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and Co. which said Partnership was afterwards dissolved, and who in the year 1803 came to England, from whence he went in the year 1804 to Bombay, where he resided until the time of his Death, which happened in or about the month of December 1822) are by their Solicitors forthwith to come in before WILLIAM WINGFIELD Esquire one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery in England at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane London, and prove their Debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MACDOUGALL AND CO.
SOLICITORS.

LONDON,
46 *Parliament Street.*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of RICHARD STAMPER late of Bombay Esquire, deceased a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to JAMES FORBES and GEORGE FORBES of Bombay Esquires, Executors named and appointed by the said Will, reserving the Rights of the other Executors thereof until they shall come in and pray for the same.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 13th May 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto annexed of JOHN BEST late of Bombay Esquire deceased, in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MRS. ARABELLA BEST the Widow of the said deceased and Executrix named and appointed by the said Will, reserving the Rights of the Executors thereof until they shall come in and pray for the same. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 9th May, 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MULNA HUSSON LORE late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant deceased, may be granted to FACKOO MEYA BIN MULNA HUSSON LORE the Son of the said MULNA HUSSON LORE deceased, all person or persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 13th day of May 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of VIRZLOLL TRECUMDASS late of Bombay hindoo deceased, may be granted to VULLUB TRECUMDASS of Bombay hindoo Inhabitant, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th day of May 1825.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ખુબજીવાલો•ડીનકુ•મરનાર•વીરજલાલ તરીઢમદાશની•મીલઢતનુ•અખતીઆરનાં મુ•જેવા•શાકુ•ડીનકુ•વલભ•તરીઢમદાશ• શ્રી•ખુબજીનો•રેહેવાશીકિ•એ•ઘણીએ•શ્રી• ખુબજી•ખુપરીમ•ઢોરટ•આપ•જુડીઢેટર માં•ચરજ•ઢરીધોધે•જે•મહુને•આપે—એ• વાશતે•શરવે•લોઢો•એનાં•ભાળશાતા•હોએ તેનાંઓને•જાહેર•ઢરે *

તા• ૧૨ મી•મેએ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE LEIGHLER late of Bombay Gentleman deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 12th day of May 1825.

Administrations.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. WILLIAM PEILL, late of Bombay Merchant deceased, are requested to pay the same to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay (MARTIN WEST Esquire,) Administrator to the said Estate; and all persons who have claims on the same are desired to make them known to the said Administrator, without delay.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
SUPREME COURT,
13*th May*, 1825.

વગર•વીલની•વઢીલાત

મરનાર•મીશતર•વીલીઅમ•પીલ•શ્રી• ખુબજીનો•વેપારી•હતો•એની•મીલઢતનાં• શરવે•લોઢો•જેઢોઇ•દેવાદાર•હોએ•તેનાં ઓને•અરજ•ઢરીએચજે•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•શ્રી ખુબજીની•શુપરીમ•ઢોરટ•આપ•જુડીઢેટર નો•રજીશટાર (મારટીન•વેશટ•હશકુએર) ને•પગાર•ઢરે—ઢાંએજે•એ•મરનારની•મી લઢતનો•એ•ઘણી•વઢીલછે•તથા•શરવે•લો ઢો•જેઢોઇ•એ•મરનારની•મીલઢતનાં•માં ગણારા•હોએ•તનાંમાન•પ•મરનારા•પ ઢીલ•અરજ•ઢરેચજે•પોતાનુ•લેણુ•તાઢી દથી•મહુને•જાહેર•ઢરે *

રજીશટારની•હાજીશ

શુપરીમ•ઢોરટ—તા• ૧૩ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of AMERICUS JAMES OTIS BROWNE, late a Major in the Bombay Military Service deceased, are requested to pay the same to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay (MARTIN WEST, Esquire) administrator to the said Estate; and all persons who have claims on the same are desired to make them known to the said administrator, without delay.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
SUPREME COURT,
13*th May*, 1825.

મરનાર•આમેરીઢશ•જેમીશ•ઓતરા• બરોન•શ્રી•ખુબજનો•લશઢરી•ખાતાનો• મેનજર•હતો•એની•મીલઢતનાં•શરવે•લોઢો જેઢોઇ•દેવાદાર•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અરજ•ઢ રીએચજે•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•શ્રી•ખુબજની•શુપ રીમ•ઢોરટ•આપ•જુડીઢેટરનો•રજીશટાર (મારટીન•વેશટ•હશકુએર) ને•પગાર•ઢરે ઢાંએજે•એ•મરનારની•મીલઢતનો•એ•ઘ ણી•વઢીલછે•તથા•શરવે•લોઢો•જેઢોઇ•એ મરનારની•મીલઢતનાં•માંગણારા•હોએ• તેનાંઓને•એ•મરનારનો•વઢીલ•અરજ•ઢ રેચજે•પોતાનુ•લેણુ•તાઢીદથી•મહુને•જા હેર•ઢરે *

રજીશટારની•હાજીશ

શુપરીમ•ઢોરટ—તા• ૧૩ મી•મે ૧૮૨૫

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

In your last you made some allusion to the apparent determination of H. M. Ministers, that no Company's servant should henceforth be appointed to any of the Indian Governments. I call the determination apparent, for it is impossible to believe that any class of men, however elated with power and popularity, and however fond of patronage, could be so blind or callous to the interest of the country, or so cruelly unjust to a large body of individuals, as actually to adopt the resolution alluded to.

There is a large portion of wisdom and good sense, and certainly a more than ordinary share of liberality, among those who are at present at the head of affairs, which makes me think, that, though perhaps obstinate in a particular instance, they could never intend to adopt as a general rule, in all times to come, that no Company's servant, however long and eminent his services, however splendid his talents, however extensive his information, and in fact, however well qualified for the appointment, should be allowed to rise to the situation of Governor.

If ever such a rule is adopted, we may bid farewell to the progressive improvement of India. Exertion will never exist without an appropriate stimulus, and there ought to be no bounds set to the rewards due to high talent and honourable exertion, in whatever class of men these qualities may be found. Should a rule be adopted to exclude all Company's servants from the Governments of India, the Roman Catholics at home will have less reason to complain, as they will see a large body of their Protestant fellow subjects liable to similar disabilities as themselves, and precluded from rising to certain situations, not from any suspicions of their possessing opinions and power dangerous to the State, nor from a belief of their want of sufficient talent, integrity, and experience, but that the patronage of the Crown, which is rather cramped in these times of peace, may be bestowed on one of its own servants.

But I again repeat, I do not believe it was ever the intention of the administration at home hencefoth to exclude Company's servants from the Indian Governments. Mr. Canning certainly on one occasion gave a kind of pledge to that effect: but the measure of exclusion is so contrary to the liberality which distinguishes his character, and I may add to the spirit of the present administration, that when its injustice and baneful consequences are taken into consideration, I am convinced that if proposed it will not receive the support of any party in the State.

A COMPANY'S SERVANT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

In last Wednesday's Gazette there is a letter signed MALAYU, upon the contents of which I wish to make a few comments. He agrees with HISTORICUS, that it is the interest and policy of Great Britain to support the resources and independence of Belgium, as a counterpoise to the strength of her European neighbours, but appears to consider the cession of Pondicherry as too great a sacrifice to this object. He appears to think that our trade to the eastward will experience considerable interruption from the cession in question, as the settlement of Sincapore is not only dependent on Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Moluccas, for the sale of British goods and the purchase of produce in return, but also for the necessaries of life. MALAYU need not be afraid of any such consequence. If Sincapore is encouraged as an emporium, and the present liberal mercantile regulations continued, commerce will encrease and flourish, in spite of all the prohibitory measures it is in the power of the Dutch to adopt. It is true that the latter possess considerable influence in the Eastern Archipelago, but if they exert it all, they will never be able to prevent our manufactures (if there is really a mart for them) finding their way into every corner of it, nor the native produce of the different islands finding their way back in return. But leaving this out of the question—what a vast opening still remains to our commerce on the continent of Asia, through the various rivers and harbours on the coast, from the Malayan Peninsula, to the northernmost parts of China. The people of those countries, disgusted by the early aggressions of the Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards, and English, retain to this day a great dislike to any direct commercial intercourse with Europeans, but when they find an emporium where they may dispose of the productions and manufactures of their own country, and obtain those of others, and at the same time meet with protection and kind and liberal treatment, there is little doubt that they will be anxious to resort to it. An extensive commerce will thus be established, and which, though entirely carried on by means of native shipping, will not only advance the settlement of Sincapore, but will be of the utmost benefit to the countries between which it is carried on. In regard to Sincapore depending on the Islands of the Archipelago for the necessaries of life, I was quite ignorant of the circumstance before. But even then, would it be possible for Dutch influence to prevent them finding their way to a market where they would meet with a sufficient demand? And if so, have we not now Malacca? [redacted] they not even be procured from S[redacted] if all these sources failed, could they not be furnished from our settlements in India? People in Bombay eat Bengal rice—Horses in Bombay eat Bengal gram. In fact I cannot see how the inhabitants of Sinca-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

pore would be subjected to starvation, if all their supplies were cut off from the Islands of the Archipelago, an event which can never possibly happen As to the prohibitory duties of the Dutch, they are perfectly right to establish them, if they think them beneficial to their country. When other nations adopt any regulations for the benefit of their own commerce, but which may be supposed injurious to ours, we immediately sound the *tocsin*, and declaim against the illiberality of the parties, as if in England the most unbounded liberality prevailed. How many China manufactures are at present prohibited from being landed in England! and though our manufactures, I believe, find their way at present to Cashmere, still the shawls of that country are almost entirely precluded, by our commercial regulations, from finding their way into our own country. In fact the language of Newspapers, and the speeches of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, frequently put on the most selfish appearance in relation to this subject. The independence of nations, the framing of treaties, the relations of travellers, the rebellion or subjugation of provinces, and the discoveries in science, would appear often as if they were only considered of importance, in so far as they were likely to extend the consumption of British manufactures. But I am wandering from the subject, so I beg to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

ONE WHO THINKS

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 158 of 1825.—Ensign E. Brett, of the 5th Regiment N. I. having produced a certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the benefit of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 159 of 1825.—In consequence of the death of Captain Richard Stamper of the 13th Regiment N. I. Sub-assistant Commissary General, on the 30th ultimo the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

13th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant D. L. Victor to be Captain and Ensign R. Shortreed to be Lieutenant in succession to R. Stamper, deceased.—Date of Rank 1st May 1825.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1825.

No. 160 of 1825.—The following promotions are made in the,

Portuguese Militia.

Lieutenants Pedro de Silva, and Joao de Silva, to be Captains.—Date of Rank 19th April 1825.

Miguel Pereira, John [illegible], Ditto, ditto.

Lourenco de Silva, to be Lieutenants, Ditto, ditto.

Bombay Castle, 10th May, 1825.

No. 161 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the operation of that part of the General Order of the 11th of October last which vests the repairs of sadlery and harness in all mounted Corps in Officers Commanding troops from the 1st of this month, shall be suspended until the 1st May 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th May, 1825.

No. 162 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, C. B. to command the Guicawar Subsidiary Force vice Lieutenant Colonel Prother deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith is appointed to command in the Southern Concan.

These appointments being dependent on the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, C. B. to command the Surat Division of the army until the arrival from Europe of a Major General on the Hon'ble Company's staff, are to be considered also dependent on that contingency.

Bombay Castle, 12th May, 1825.

No. 163 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon William Waite Morton, having reported his arrival on board the Ship Ogle Castle on the 5th instant, and produced a covenant of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council admits him as such from that date.

Assistant Surgeon Morton's rank has already been settled by General order, No. 142. of the 18th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 12th May, 1825.

No. 164 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

2d Bombay European Regt.

Lieutenant R. G. King of the 3d Regt. N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostance language until further orders.—Date of appointment 1st May 1825.

No. 165.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Billamore, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed on furlough to Aurangabad for three months on his private concerns.

Bombay Castle, 12th May, 1825.

No. 166 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a Division order by Colonel Pierce, Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab, dated Belgaum, November 30th 1824, appointing Lieutenant Willoughby of the Regiment of Artillery to be Brigade Major to a Brigade of Madras and Bombay Horse Artillery serving in that Division.

(*Referring to General Orders of the 26th April No.* 152 *of* 1825.)

GEORGE R.

Whereas, the Commissioners of our Treasury have represented unto us that in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen the Governor in Council of Bombay, with the concurrence of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, declared War on the part of the united Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies against the Joasmees and other Piratical Tribes in the Gulph of Persia, as a Defensive measure against the depredations of the said Piratical Tribes upon the Ships and Property of the said United Company and others our subjects in those parts. That in the course of such Warfare considerable Booty and Plunder, consisting of Treasure, Boats, and other articles, belonging to the said Piratical Tribes, or some or one of them, was taken in the month of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, at the capture of Rasool Khyma in the Gulph of Persia, in an Expedition by our Ships and Vessels and the ships and Vessels in the service of the said United Company, and by our Land Forces, and Land Forces raised and paid by the said United Company, under the command of Major General Sir William Keir Grant and Francis Augustus Collier Esquire Commander of our Ship Liverpool, acting under the orders of Vice Admiral Sir Richard King K. C. B. Commander in Chief of our Ships and Vessels employed in the East Indies.

And Whereas it hath been further represented unto us that the said Booty does of right belong to us in virtue of our Royal Prerogative, and that the said Booty should be given and granted in such manner as to us should seem meet and just, And Whereas application has been made to us on the part and behalf of the said United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies and of the captors, that we would be graciously pleased to grant the said captured Booty or the produce thereof to be distributed amongst them in such proportions as to us in our Royal wisdom might seem meet, We taking the premises into our Royal consideration, are graciously pleased to give and grant the said captured Booty, or the produce thereof, in the manner and in the proportions following, to wit, one moiety or half part thereof unto the said United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies, or to such person or persons as they shall appoint to receive the same, to be retained to the use of the said United Company, and as to the other moiety or half part of the said captured Booty or the produce thereof unto the said Major General Sir William Keir Grant and Vice Admiral Sir Richard King, K. C. B. In trust to distribute the same amongst our Land and Naval Forces, and the Land and Naval Forces as aforesaid of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, employed in the said Expedition according to the following scheme or Schedule.

The whole such moiety being divided into eight equal parts.

ONE EIGHTH.—To the Commander in Chief and Flag and General officers, to be distributed amongst them so that each Commander in Cheif shall take Double that share which General and Flag officers (not being a Commander in Cheif) shall take: but if the number of Flag and General officers exclusive of the two Commanders in Chief shall exceed four, in that case a moiety of the said one Eighth shall be divided between the two Commanders in Chief, and the other moiety between the other Flag and General officers.

TWO EIGHTHS.—To the Colonels, Lieutenants Colonels, and Majors, serving in the said Land Forces, and the Post Captains, and Masters, and Commanders in the said Naval Forces, to be distributed amongst them according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces.

ONE EIGHTH.—To the Captains of Marines and Land Forces, and the Lieutenants serving in the said Naval Forces, and other descriptions of persons entitled by our Proclamation for the Distribution of Prizes in Force at the termination of the last War, or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to [illegible]

ONE EIGHTH.—To the Lieutenants and Quarter Masters of Marines, and Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Quarter Masters of Land Forces, and that Boatswains, Gunners, and Pursers, serving in the said Naval Forces, and other descriptions of persons entitled by our said proclamation or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces, to share with them.

ONE EIGHTH.—To the Midshipmen, Captains Clerks, Serjeants of Marines and Land Forces, and other descriptions of Persons, serving in the said Land and Naval Forces, entitled by our said Proclamation or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces, to share with them.

TWO EIGHTHS.—To the Trumpeters, Quarter Gunners, Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, and other descriptions of persons serving in the said Land and Naval Forces, entitled by our said Proclamation or according to the usage prevailing in India with respect to such Land and Naval Forces, to share with them.

And we do hereby direct, authorize, and require, all officers and persons whomsoever that it shall or may concern, to pay unto the said United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies, or to such Person or Persons as they shall appoint to receive the same, one Moiety or half part of the said captured Booty, or the produce thereof, and unto the said Major General Sir William Keir Grant and Vice Admiral Sir Richard King K. C. B. or to their Agent or Agents legally appointed, one other Moiety or half part of the said captured Booty, or the produce thereof, as is hereby given and granted unto them, In trust as aforesaid. And we are graciously pleased to direct, that the portion of the said Booty so belonging to the said Land Forces employed on the said Expedition, shall be distributed between the Commander in Chief, Officers and Privates, composing the same, according to the rule heretofore used and observed by the army in India, under the aforesaid scheme or Schedule. And that the portion of the said Booty so as aforesaid belonging to the Naval Forces employed in the said Expedition, be distributed amongst the Commander in Chief, Flag and other officers and men belonging to the said Naval Forces employed in the said Expedition agreeably to our Proclamation aforesaid, and to the Practice of our Navy respecting the Ships or Vessels in the service of the United Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies, sharing with them.

And we are graciously pleased further to order and direct, that in case any doubt shall arise respecting the claims to share in the Distribution of the Moiety hereby granted to the said Land and Naval Forces, or respecting any demand upon the said captured Booty, the same shall be determined by the said Major General Sir William Keir Grant and Vice Admiral Sir Richard King K. C. B. and the Flag and General Officers, or such of them as can be conveniently assembled, or by such Person or Persons to whom they or a Majority of them shall agree to refer the same, which determination thereupon made shall, with all convenient speed. be notified to the Commissioners of our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof at the office of the Commissioners of our Treasury We shall be pleased otherwise to order, hereby reserving to ourselves to make such order therein as to us shall seem fit.—Given at our Court at Carlton House this tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, in the fourth year of our Reign.—

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) B. PAGET, LOWTHER, G. C. H. SOMERSET.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENTS.

HISTORICUS. E. and A FRIEND TO JUSTICE, are all under consideration.

We must have the whole of the poetical discription of a Cancan scene, before we can decide upon its merits.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' l | 8½d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

In our Extra of the 9th we gave the principal heads of intelligence brought by the Isabella to Madras, and to which the papers since received from that Presidency furnish little additional. In the Government Gazette there is a long account of a meeting of the proprietors of East India stock held on the 22d of December, and which it is our intention, if possible, to give in the course of the day, in the form of an Additional Supplement. At this meeting Mr. Buckingham's supposed grievances were again discussed, and the case of Mr. Arnott was also brought under consideration.

The intelligence from the Armies in Ava since our last have possessed but little interest. An expedition under Brigadier General McBean has proceeded against Ramree. Part of the force under General Morrison is to proceed towards the Irrawaddy, while the remainder is to cantoon in the neighbourhood of Arracan. No further accounts have been received from Denobew, though there was a report that its fall had been heard of by General Morrison.

politicians in England, who, [illegible] knowledge of British India and of the mode in which it is administered, declaim the loudest on the oppressions practised on the Natives of this country; on the state of thraldum in which they are held; on the insecurity of life and property; and indulge in those unfounded representations which tend only to betray their own ignorance and disqualifications as statesmen; we would call the attention of our readers to the opinion of an enlightened foreigner on the subject; to Say's Essay on the British Sovereignty in India, from which the following passage is extracted. Although an European police and trial by jury have not been introduced into the provinces, yet nothing can be more true or more creditable to the character of the Indian administrations, than the concluding sentence of that extract.—"Since the superior functionaries of the Company, and the members of administration have begun to keep watch on each other; since terrible complaints have been heard in the House of Commons; since numerous publications have explained to the nation the real state of things, and the nature of its true interests; abuses have sensibly diminished. The British administration of these vast countries appears to have gained a new character. It has begun to protect property; justice is equitably administered in all those provinces immediately under English rule; and, appeal to the superior Courts having been rendered easier, the Rajahs and tributary Princes have been compelled to observe something like equity in their proceedings. A European police, repression of crime, and trial by jury are gradually introduced. The English have absolutely renounced all pretensions to meddle with the prejudices of the Hindoos, or to attempt their conversion to Christianity. They even prefer that they should remain attached to their own opinions. They are either Musulmans or disciples of Bramah. Now Islamism renders men resigned and docile, the religion of Bramah, by consecrating with inflexible rigour the institution of castes, is favorable to subordination. The most perfect toleration, therefore, exists in British India, and if we add that peace reigns in those vast countries, formerly torn to pieces by the dissensions of a hundred despots; that industry is protected, and that every one may now enjoy the fruit of his labours, and amass capital in security, we shall be compelled to acknowledge that the condition of Hindoostan has never been more happy."

The progress of Europeans in the Oriental languages has been at all times a subject of interest, while the proficiency of the natives in the dialects of Europe is seldom alluded to. We beg to offer two genuine specimens of native acquirement in the epistolary style of English writing. The first shrewd and pithy production is from the pen of a Bombay trader, the second specimen, which is laboured, inflated, and complimentary, is the composition of a Bengal Baboo.

DEAR SIR,

I receved your kind not and from my friend Capt.——and I send the Gray horse but it very old. I am fread it will tack a long time for sell.

Dear Sir,
Your very True.

4th Dec. 1824.

* * * * * *

SIR,

It is with deep concern I lay before you the deportence of mine I feel it my duty to report the same to you. I have always made a hasty progressive the office business to your notice and daily improving in it. Bessun dhutt can certify as to the validity of my assertion who is anxious to inquire about us, altho with greatest reluction I report this circumstance and you are the common father of your people May I therefore be permitted good Sir to implore your protection upon me, if you can kind Sir by your infinite goodness to make an addition to my salary, I shall thereby hope to support my family in a decent subsistance and which I get now, is not sufficient to defray my own expences, I would not have applied this to you at present tho, not along detaining there. I leave the rest to your better and superior Judgment, entreating before Concluding to ask Your forgiveness in the liberty I have here taken.

I remain
With the utmost respect
Most Worthy
Sir
Your most Obedient
and humble Servant.

C——h the 11th Feb. 1825.

We have for sometime completely despaired of ever again seeing the exchange between India and England rise to its proper level. The annual increase in the value of the importations, while the value of the produce returned did not rise in the same ratio, must have led people of the most sanguine disposition, to predict a still more unfavourable rate of remittance, which may not only [illegible] improve the exchange, but will have an effect here, in raising the value of the most barren property. The following advertisement, from a London paper, will explain more particularly the nature of this new source of commercial increase

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

To Owners, Captains, and Others engaged in Trading to the East Indies.—Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the Highgate and Hamp-stead Roads will at their next General Meeting, to be holden on Friday, the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, receive Proposals and Contract for 5,000 Tons of Bombay or other East India Stone, to be delivered on the said roads before the 1st of October, 1825, from time to time, as the said trustees may direct.

FRANCIS HENCHMAN, Clerk.

24, Red Lion-square, October 12, 1824.

Tenders to be forwarded by the post, addressed to the Chairman, 3 days before the day of meeting, and samples delivered at the office on the same day.

A fire broke out on Wednesday evening near Muzjud Bunder, and caused considerable damage. The fire engines were soon on the spot, and great praise is due to the Garrison staff, and to the Officers and men of the Regiments at the Presidency, for their exertions on the occasion.

It is reported, and we believe on very good foundation, that the operations against Bhurtpore have been suspended.

To the Editor of the Sun.

MEDICAL STAFF.—(INDIA)

MR. EDITOR.—As your Paper is in great repute with East Indians, may I request the favour of your publishing the following General Order, an order that reflects great credit upon the Marquis of HASTINGS. It was, Sir, no less necessary than humane, to prove which, I will give you a case in point. I am myself but lately returned from India, very ill indeed. Before quitting the Presidency to which I belong, (*not* Calcutta, for the mischief has ceased there) I was two days in an alarming state, but no message or entreaty that I could use, could procure me the attendance of either of the Medical Officers; they had more profitable employment in attending to rich families, than in administering to the case of a Subaltern Officer; in consequence they sent an hired assistant, not in the service, and whose attention, I found, was only to be secured by a *douceur*. A friend of

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

A NEW SONG.

A Correspondent, who signs himself "*A Friend to Physic*," requests our insertion of the following song, which he says was sung with great applause, beneath a canopy of real Havannah (smoke), at Harry Holt's, on Tuesday night, by a first cousin of the late Mr. Gregson—the defunct *laureate of the ring*.

BOB AND HIS BACKER AT BAGSHOT.

AIR—"*O young Lochinvar is come out of the West.*"

O young Mr. Hayne is come out of the Wes',*
Through all the wide Fancy his *tits* are the best;
And save his good *eye glass*, he weapons had none,
He rode all unarm'd, but he rode not alone,
So *faithful* in love, and so *down* at a *train* †
There never was gallant like young Mr. Hayne!

He staid not for *otto* or *eau de Cologne*,
He swallow'd his breakfast, and cried "Let's be gone!"
But Robert the Baldwin felt sick in his crop,
Mr. Hayne gave him *rhubarb* the sickness to stop;
Though a laggard in love—I would ask you again,
Did you e'er hear of *backer* like young Mr. Hayne?

So boldly they enter'd the well-crowded ring,
Among millamen, and coves, and all that sort of thing;
Then spoke Mr. Jackson—his hand to his *tile*,
(Messieurs Baldwin and Hayne arm in-arm all the while
"O come ye for pleasure, or come ye for pain—
Or fairly to *Foote* it here, young Mr. Hayne?"

"Pshaw! I lov'd the young Lady, and was not denied,
But love swells like Solway, and ebbs like its tide—
So now I am come, with this *Bobby* of mine,
Of O'Neale and his backers to *take out the shine*—
And I'll always find Ladies, or lovely, or plain,
That would gladly be bride to the young Mr. Hayne!"

"The Jackson" smiled gaily, O'Neale whistled—*whew!*
As much as to say "now I doubt if that's true;"
Even honest Tom Cribb whisper'd Spring in the ear,
"I say, master Tommy—all *gammon* that ese!"
But the men were now *peel'd*, and shouts went up amain,
"Now *go it*, my Bobby!" cried young Mr. Hayne!

O'Neale took the lead, and with *jobs* on the *nob*,
He pester'd the *pimple* of white-pimpled Bob;
While his seconds look'd blue, as to cheer him they strove,
And 'Squire Hayne stood dangling his *lemon-kid* glove.
And "the Jackson" low whisper'd his friend Mr. Payne
"Good bye to the guineas of young Mr. Hayne!"

O little they thought what made Bob such a spooney,
(For nothing was said of his rhubarb *dejeune*)
But he stopp'd to be beaten, and that was enough,
And his patron then took to barouche in a huff—
"We are *done*!—we are gone, thro' field, road, and lane,
They'll have *fast tits* that follow," quoth young Mr. Hayne!

There was mounting 'mong coves of the Fancy-full clan,
Swells, buzmen, and buffers, they rode and they ran;
There was racing, and chacing, on nag, or in *drag*,
And some got the *shiners*, and some got the *bag*.
For *love* and for *lumps* did you ever see twain;
Like Bob, the white headed, and young Mr. Hayne?

* Query by Mr. Scroggins "West *end*—or West *his ges?*" To which the Poet answered "Both—or either."

† Not a *lady's* train, but a train *ing*.

THE LONELY TRAVELLER.

Alone in this desert, alone in the world,
Unheeded, I wander—unpitied, I sigh;
Like the tempest tost wretch 'the rude billows have hurl'd
[illegible]

With music I'll try the hush'd echo to wake,
And with joy I will hear it repeat my wild strain:
Tho' it is *but* an echo—its answer may break
The spell that oppresses my spirit with pain.

Ah, no! for though music is sweet when its heard,
In gaiety's tones at the banqueting hour;
Or when, like the plaint of a prisoner bird,
[illegible] in a lady's bright bower;

Yet in deserts like this, from its accents we start,
There is discord alone in its gentlest breath;
'Tis like speaking of joy to a desolate heart,
Or crowning with roses the damp brow of death.

July 30, 1824. FATHER FRANCIS.

(Continued from the third Page.)

mine at **** Presidency had a child taken ill of the *Cholera* before day-light, and from that time till nine o'clock were his servants in search of, and actually found the Medical Officer, "who would come directly;" he did come at five in the evening, when the child had been dead eight hours. A strange Medical Gentleman, who was accidentally found at seven o'clock, said to the afflicted father,—"you found me too late." The person whose *duty* it was to attend, and for which he was paid by the Company, was a fashionable Doctor, in very great request among the rich and great folks, and with natives of rank. If I am called upon by the India House Authorities, I can substantiate the foregoing. I do sincerely hope, for the benefit of the service at large, and equally for the interests of the East India Company, that this letter will be seen and duly noticed by our Honourable Masters. I can give you the General Order.

GENERAL ORDER.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 19, 1822.—It having come to the knowledge of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, that some of the Army Medical Staff (his Lordship hopes not many) have been in the habit of demanding fees for attendance on the families of their brother officers, it is hereby strictly commanded that such practice shall cease, it being clearly understood by Government, that the attendance of Medical officers in their professional capacity, on the families of the officers of the corps to which they are attached, is an imperative part of the duty to be performed by them.

This order is to be considered applicable to *medical attendance* by *Presidency Surgeons*, Garrison Surgeons, and *Staff Surgeons* of stations, on the Officers of the Army and their families who may make application to them for professional advice.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Sec. to Govt. Military Dept.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
LEGION.

Worthing, Sussex, Oct. 12, 1824.

[*The Sun October* 14.

The instances of Medical neglect, alluded to in the above communication, as they did not occur at Calcutta, from the evil having been previously eradicated there by a General Order, must have happened either at Madras or Bombay. We are not aware that an Order similar to that of the Marques of Hastings, was ever required at this Presidency, at least we never heard of a Staff, Garrison, or Regimental Surgeon demanding a fee for attending the families of those Officers to whom it was a part of his official duty to afford assistance. In fact, though professional men in practice are, we believe, liberally remunerated, we have always understood that the remuneration was voluntary, and we never knew or heard of an instance of Medical assistance being refused to any one, however humble his sphere of life. We can safely aver that there is not a medical gentleman who has been any time in Bombay, who has not given professional assistance by day and by night to hundreds of people, without the prospect of fee or reward, and when, in fact, if remuneration had been offered, it would have been refused. Are the medical men in England more liberal? In Bombay, all those duties which may be termed contingent, are performed gratis, while, we believe, that in Calcutta the Presidency Surgeons receive a specific salary for affording their professional assistance in instances which do not come within the range of their official duties. As to the hired assistant, who was sent to attend the writer of the letter we have quoted, we beg to say that the term is quite unintelligible in Bombay, as it alludes to a description of medical attendants, with which we believe the people here are perfectly unacquainted. Will any one believe that a person was allowed to remain at one of the Presidencies for two days in an alarming state of illness without medical assistance? We beg to say we can hardly credit it; but if such was unfortunately the case, why was a complaint not immediately made to the proper authorities, when enquiry and immediate good would have been the result, instead of waiting till a voyage to England afforded an opportunity of publishing an anathema against the medical profession, and the whole transaction plainly laid before the public! We sincerely trust that our Honorable Masters may take up the subject and investigate it in the most rigid manner, particularly as the complainant is on the spot, and ready and willing to afford them the benefit of his evidence. As to a child dying of chole a without medical assistance, it may be true enough. When that fatal disease rages, medical men are frequently so much engaged as not to be able to afford assistance to every one; for it is impossible that one individual can be with a dozen people at once, and under such circumstances it is the deficiency of numbers, and not the want of exertion, which is to be regretted. Our object has not been to eulogise the medical profession, but merely to defend it from the charge of inhumanity and a mercenary disposition, which has been imputed to it in the letter we have republished from the SUN.

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. W. Falconer, S. A. C' General.
Lieutenant J. P. Cumming, 2d E. Regiment.
Ensign E. P. Del'Hoste, 16th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Cumming, 2d E. Regiment.
Captain W. Jameson, 3d Cavalry.
Captain G. Money.
Captain S. D. Siordett, 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain A. Campbell, Com'y. S. S. D.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon Wight, Deputy Med. Storekeeper.
Ensign Robert Long, 22d Regt N. I.
Lieut. Vincent Kennett, 21st Regt. N. I,
Captain Montgomerie, Bengal Infantry.
Dr. Wylie, Madras Establishment.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson, 2d Extra Battalion.
Cornet C. Owen, 1st Light Cavalry.
Captain W. Wilkins, 1st Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. M. W. Jones, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Keene, 8th Regt. N. I.
Captain Burrowes, H. M. 4th Dragoons.
Lieut. R. Sillar, 8th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 11th Brig Jamesina Captain Alexander Grant, from Mandavie, 7th May.
Do. Schooner Fly, Captain G. F. Andrew from Mandavie, 7th May.
Do 12th Ship King George Fourth, Captain Samuel Gover, from Mandavie, 8th May.
Do. Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin, from Cutch, 8th May.
Do. Ship Cornwallis, Captain D. Hardie, from Mandavie, 9th May.
DEPARTURES.—May 7th Ship England, Captain John Reay, to London.
Do. Ship Fatal Wahab, Captain Thomas Bacan, to Penang.
Do. Persian Ship Nusruth, Naquedah Shaw Hajee Mahomed, to Bushire.
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.
Do. 8th Ship Charlotte, Captain Thomas Hector, to China.
Do. Persian Ship Munsoorie, Naquedah Hasse Ebram, to Bushire.
Do. Ship Regalia, Captain Alexander Henning, to Cape of Good Hope, and London.
Do 9th Grab Brig Canderbux, Captain James Anderson, to West Coast of Sumatra.
Do. Imaum of Muscat's Ship of War Mustapha, Naquedah Ally Russan, to Muscat.
Passengers by Ship England.—Mrs. Reay, Mrs. Ogilvie, and Lieutenant Sellwood.
Passenger by Ship Charlotte.—Mr James Hector.
Passengers by Ship Regalia.—Mrs. Robinson, and 3 Children, Dr. and Mrs Robertson, J. H. Little Esq. Madras Infantry, Edward Stamp West Esq. Lieut. J. Harwood, Lieut. St. Quintin, 17 lancers, John Kentish and George Bird Esqs.
Passenger by Cauder Bux—Lieut. Wardell, Madras Establishment.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 27th, Ship Grenada, Captain A. Anderson, from Port Jackson 27th February.
29th, Ship Isabella, Captain John Wallis, from London 5th January, Madeira 19th January, and Cape of Good Hope 21st March.
30th, Brig Eliza, Captain Gonsalves, from Coringa 18th April.
Do. Ship Gloriozo, Captain Paterson, from Bombay 14th and Mangalore 23d April.
DEPARTURES.—April 26th, Ship Fergusson, Capt G. Stodart, for Rangoon.
Do. H. C. Pilot Brig Sea Horse, Captain Robert Groome, for Calcutta.
Do. Ship Mahomed Bux, Nacodah Caussim Saib, for Covelong.
27th, Grab Ship Futtel Kurrim, Captain Price for Covelong.
29th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Hill, for Rangoon.
Do. Danish Ship Norden, Captain H. Schaldkeenest, for Rangoon.
30th, Ship Isabella, Captain John Wallis, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 20. Ship Lord Amherst, T. Woodley, from Arracan 11th April.
21. Brig Highland Chief, C. W. Eaton, from Arracan 6th April,
Do. the French Ship Delphine, A. Berthould, from Bourbon 3d. Pondicherry 13th, and Corringa 16th March.
24. Ship Penang Merchant, D. Oliver, from Rangoon 5th April.
Do. Brig Colonel Young, H. M. Walter, from Singapore 10th March, [illegible] from 20th April.
Do. Portuguese Ship Novo Phoenix, (from Calcutta.) L. D. Encarnaçao, from Macao 9th February, Singapore, Penang, and Madras 17th April.
Passenger per Lord Amherst.—Lieutenant William Reeve, 10th Madras Native Infantry.
Per Highland Chief from Arracan.—Captain J. Bellew.
Per Delphine, from Pondicherry:—Messrs. Theodore Heguet, George Bayaud, Henry Mounier, Timoleon Delacombe, and Alexander Guerre, Merchants; and Phillippe Devoit, Painter.
Per Penang Merchant, from Rangoon.—Captain Pritchard, Country Service; and Mr. D. McGregor, ditto ditto.
Per Colonel Young.—Mr. George Dowell.
Per Novo Phoenix, from Madras.—Mr. H. C. Merses, Indigo Planter; and Fr. A. de Correa, Catholic Priest.
DEPARTURES.—April 19th Brig Caroline C. G. Bidwell, for Cheduba, and Arracan.
Ditto, Schooner Inverness, J. Richard, for do.
Do. Ship Hydrus, M. J. D. Reys, for Madras.
Do. American Brig Marse J. H. Titcom for Boston.
20. Ship Adrian, A. Gordon, for London; and Brig Guide, H. J. Vardon, for Cheduba and Arracan.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Bankote, on the 24th April, the Lady of the Reverend James Mitchell, of a Daughter.
On the 9th instant, the Lady of John Wedderburn Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
On the 13th May, in Rampart Row, the Lady of Robert Baxter, Esq. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Bhooj, on the morning of the 20th April, of remittent fever, Ensign Thomas W. Gardiner, of the 21st Regiment N. I.
On the 9th instant, Mr. George Leighler, aged 68 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on the 4th April, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Barrett, to Mrs. Catherine Hattersley.
At the Luz Church, (Madras) on the 11th April by the Reverend Fre Clementi De Espirito Santo, Mr. V. D. Johnson, to Miss C McDaniel.
On Monday, the second May, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Hugh Maximilian Elliot, Esq. of H. M. 25th Light Dragoons, third Son of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, to Mary, fourth Daughter of George Lys, Esq.
BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 26th April, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Cadell, of a Daughter.
At Perambore, on the 28th April, Mrs. Leggatt, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Bangalore, on the 19th April, Mrs. Anne King, the wife of Lieutenant King, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.
At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 25th April Helen, the infant Daughter of Mr. George Gourley, of the Ordnance Department, aged 5 months and 24 days.
At Bangalore, on the 26th April, Joseph, the infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel James Brodie, of the 28th Native Infantry, aged seven months.
At Chingleput, on the 27th April, Captain Hoofstetter, Commanding at that Station.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Khazee Kapoor, near Meerut, on the 27th February, by the Reverend H. Fishers, P. V. Mines, Overseer Engineer Department, Hansi, to Mary, second Daughter of Mr. Conductor Sperrin.
At Bankipore, (Patna), on Sunday, the 10th April, by the Reverend Principal Mill, Mr. Thomas Thriepland, Writer in the Board of Revenue Central Provinces, to Miss Mary Anne Chamberlain, of Dinapore.
BIRTHS.—At Nusserabad, on the 22d March, the Lady of Lieutenant Thompson, of the 56th Native Infantry of a Daughter.
At Colombo, on the 23d March, the Lady of Lieutenant Issac Foster, H. M. Ceylon Rifles, of a Son.
At Mangalore, on the 26th March, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Ewart, 50th Regiment, of a Son.
At Mangalore, on the 27th March, the Lady of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Locke, 50th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.
At Mangalore, on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Edgar, 50th Regiment, of a Son.
At Royapooram on the 2d April, Mrs. J. A. Hicken, of a Son.
At Porandah Factory, in Purneah, on the 4th April, Mrs. G. Buckland, of a Daughter.
At Carangooly, on the 6th April, the Lady of Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
At Cawnpore, on the 9th April, the Wife of Mr. T. A. Ereth, Indigo Planter in the Upper Provinces, of a Son and Heir.
At Chowringhee, on the 16th April, the Lady of E. Phillips, Esq Surgeon, 62d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Dum-Dum, on the 18th April, the Ladyof Captain Croxton, of Artillery, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 18th April, the Lady of Lieut. H. B. Henderson, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 22d April, the Wife of Mr. William Cornelius, of a Son.
In Fort William, on the 23d April, the Lady of Major J. B Boileau, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Royapooram, on the 27th March, of the bowel complaint, Jane Helen, the only daughter of Mr Robert Reid, after a lingering illness of 28 days.
At Serampore, on Friday, the 15th April, Mrs. Joana D'Ramos aged 27 years.
At Barrackpore, on the 16th April, Georgina Margaret, the infant daughter of Major J. H. Cave, 66th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Barrackpore, on the 17th April, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of W. H. Belli, Esq. aged nearly 4 years.
At the Insane Hospital, on the 17th April, Mr. James Lewis Jackson, aged 25 years and 7 months.
At Calcutta, on the 18th April, Zoe, the youngest daughter of Mr. D Low.
At Calcutta, on the 19th April, at the Residence of M. Lackersteen, Esq Anthony Dorrett, Esq. aged 25 years, 6 months and 19 days.
At Sourabya, Wilhelmina Clara, the Lady of Captain Charles Harris, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 35 years.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
MAY 2d, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6
Ditto on Bombay par. [illegible] at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. R

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. M. Macleod, Secretary to Government, to Officiate in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, during the indisposition of Mr. Stokes.
Mr. G. J. Casamajor, Acting Secretary to Government in the Public, &c. Departments.

The Ship *Grenada*, Captain Anderson, from Port Jackson 27th February, and bringing a Detachment of H. M. 48th Regiment, arrived in the Roads yesterday. The Ship *Mahomed Bux*, from the Southward, also arrived yesterday.

[*Govt. Gazt. April* 28.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As.	RATE OF PREMIUM. CALCUTTA, THE 23d APRIL 1825	SELL. Rs. As.
33 8	8 Remittable Loan,	33 0
8 4	4 From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 Per Ct. Do.	7 8
5 12	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto	5 4
3 12	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued ditto	3 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 8 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... 3 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date,..... 4 8 "
Ditto 3 months certain..... 4 4 "

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 10 On London at 6 Months sight,	
per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
Bombay 30 Days per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 0 a 93 0	
Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs. 94 0 a 98 0	
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.	
Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5500 per cent.	

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 22d April, 1824.

The Commander in Chief, having received the Official report of the reduction of the Enemy's fortified Positions, and Capture of the City of Arracan, in all its details, has derived from the perusal of these documents, the most unqualified satisfaction.

The conduct of the European portion of the Force under Brigadier-General Morrison, C. B., has been worthy of the reputation of the British Arms; and His Excellency is particularly gratified to find, that the courage and dis-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

cipline of the Native Troops have been such as to entitle them to a full participation in the sentiments of applause, which the late successes in Arracan have so deservedly called forth from the Supreme Government.

Exemplary as has been the conduct of the whole of the Native Troops employed on the foregoing occasion, as well as those whose exertions have achieved the entire expulsion of the Burmese from the Province of Assam, the Services of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry have been particularly noticed by His Excellency.

This Regiment had the misfortune to have within its ranks a few misguided Individuals, who participited in the disgraceful acts that occurred at Barrackpore on the 1st of November last, during which moment of anarchy and confusion, the King's Colour of the Regiment was forcibly taken from the Regimental Quarter Guard by surprize, and carried over to the Mutineers.

Although it was subsequently ascertained that, of the whole Regiment, only about 20 Men were concerned in those proceedings; yet the loss of this Sacred Emblem, under such circumstances, could not but be deeply felt by the Regiment at large, and impress upon every Individual of it the solemn obligation they owed to the State, and to themselves, to endeavour to wipe off the stain thus fixed on their reputation on the first opportunity that should offer.

This has been amply effected by their Services before Arracan, under the immediate eye of their Commandant, Brigadier Richards, whose report of their gallant conduct has been laid before Government, and the Commander in Chief: and His Excellency derives the most sincere gratification in announcing to the Army at large, that, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry has been deemed deserving of a Colour to replace that which was lost and destroyed on the occasion above adverted to.

In connexion with the foregoing resolution, Sir Edward Paget is pleased to announce to the Army of this Presidency the following act of Grace, which he has thought the present a fit moment for carrying into effect.

The deep sense of abhorrence and indignation, which, His Excellency is assured, has been felt and expressed throughout the Native Army, at the Mutinous proceedings which occurred at Barrackpore on the 1st of November last, has impressed the mind of the Commander in Chief with the satisfactory conviction, that the actors and abettors in those disgraceful proceedings stood entirely alone, and unsupported in their disloyalty.

Satisfied, therefore, that the ends of Justice have been attained, that the Rules of Discipline and Subordination, so shamefully violated on the occasion, have been amply vindicated, and that the devotion and attachment of the Native Army stand unimpeached; His Excellency is persuaded that the present occasion affords him the gratifying opportunity, without committing the Interests and Discipline of the Army to the slightest risk, of extending an act of Grace in favor of those unhappy Men, who having been apprehended, tried, and condemned to pay the forfeiture of their Lives for their guilty participation in the late Mutiny, were consigned, through motives of clemency, to the mitigated punishment of labour on the roads for a certain terms of years.

To these Individuals the Commander in Chief, with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, hereby proclaims a free Pardon, in consideration of the Merits and Services of the Army in Arracan and Assam.

With this act of Grace, His Excellency trusts, he may never have occasion to recal to his own, or the public recollection, the occurrences which it has been his painful duty to advert to in the foregoing remarks, and, in order that every trace of them may be obliterated, His Excellency is pleased to direct, that the body of Bindah Tewary, Sepoy, who was sentenced to be hung in Chains near the spot where the Mutiny took plaee, may be removed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

JAS. NICOL, *Adjt Genl of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quaters, Calcutta, 4th April, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Dragoons.

Cornet D. T. Cunyghame, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice McKenzie, deceased, 5th June 1825.

The extension of the Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville to Lieutenant Havelock, 13th Light Infantry, on Medical Certificate, at Bombay, for three Months from the 15th Instant, on the same account, is Confirmed.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 18th April, 1825.

In reference to Government General Orders of the 4th of February last, announcing that the Children belonging to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments dying in India, will be received into the Lower Orphan School, His Excellency The Commander in Chief is pleased to desire, that whenever application is made by Commanding Officers of Regiments, or by Officers Commanding Depots, for the admission of Children into the above Asylum, under the circumstances stated, that all such applications be invariably accompanied by a Descriptive Roll of each, with their Age and Parentage, and if Born of European Mothers and in Wedlock, a Certificate in proof thereof must likewise be forwarded.

No application will be attended to at Head-Quarters, if the same be not transmitted with the Documents herein called for.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st April, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

87th Foot

Ensign R. Mends, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Irvine deceased, 14th April 1825.

Lieutenant-Brevet-Captain Williams, late of the 16th Lancers, whose exchange from that Corps to the Half Pay of the 1st Dragoons was announced in General Orders No. 3218, of the 24th ultimo, will, until further notice shall be given, continue to perform the duty of the Regimental Committee of Pay Mastership assigned to him in General Orders No. 3220 of the 10th of December 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

The Success of our Arms in Arracan appears to have been most decisive. It is understood that the Enemy's force is completely broken and dispersed. In former times it is well known that the Burmese Armies, on such occasions, are more easily re-collected than those of European powers; but now, that all confidence is lost in their Government and leaders---we apprehend the discomfiture is total and irreparable. We believe it is the intention that the Army in Arracan shall push on, immediately that the means of moving forward with effect can be procured. It is hoped this will be shortly the case; and we therefore trust that ere long we shall have to announce a forward movement, of some consequence towards the conclusion of the War.

[*John Bull, April* 21.

A letter from Chittagong of the 16th instant, states that on the preceding day, a letter had been received there from General Morrison's Camp; mentioning, that intelligence had reached him from Sir Archibald Campbell of Donabew and Prome having been captured, intelligence of which we can only venture to believe the former half, viz. the taking of Donabew.

[*The Scotsman, April* 23.

We learn from Singapore that the Ship *J. Barretto Jun.* had arrived there from China, on the 18th March. The *Prudentia*, Portuguese Ship, bound to Bombay, had also left China, subsequent to the departure of the *J. Barretto Jun.* and brought accounts of the arrival of the Brig *Dhaul*, Capt. Blacland, after an uncommon run of thirty three days from Calcutta. She reached Singapore, last January, in sixteen days, and from thence arrived in China, up the China Sea, in seventeen days.

Opium, from the reduced quantity in the market, is quoted at extravagantly high prices, as high as 1600 Drs. per Chest—Patna. This price cannot be expected to hold for any time. The quick passage of the *Dhaul* has placed her Cargo in the market most opportunely; but the large quantity of Opium, amounting to 5000 Chests, on its passage to China, will very soon reduce the quotation.

[*John Bull, April* 25.

On Friday night there was a Ball and Supper at Government House, in honor of the King's birth-day. The grand entrance was illuminated, and His Majesty's initials stood emblazoned in variegated lamps above the great stair-case.

About ten o'clock, when the rooms were crowded with company, the Right Hon'ble the GOVERNOR GENERAL and LADY AMHERST entered the Ball-room amidst the honors due to their rank;—shortly afterwards dancing commenced, and was, considering the heat of the weather, kept up with the greatest spirit till supper time.

By accounts from Cachar, dated 12th instant, we learn that the Campaign of the Eastern Division of the Army may be now said to be for the present finished, the troops having been ordered into the several positions intended to be occupied during the ensuing rains. The 3d Brigade is to be stationed at Tarrahpore Foulbarrie and Pandigaon, which positions are at present taken up by the Corps composing the 4th Brigade, of which two Regiments go to Sylhet, and one to Isinga. The Artillery, Pioneer, and Blair's Local Cavalry, are to be stationed at Sylhet; and the Sylhet Local Battalion at Doodpatlie. It is of course a matter of doubt, whether another attempt is to be made next season by the Cachar Division, to advance in that direction—whether such be the intention or not, it is a question of considerable interest to enquire, what is the reason that the force in question should have totally failed in accomplishing the object intended, and whether the failure be solely ascribable to physical difficulties or not.

The means for carrying on operations have *latterly* been abundant enough, but the season had passed away nearly before they became available.

Our Correspondents decidedly attribute the failure, for the present, of the Cachar force, to the natural difficulties of the country, increased by the unusual severity of the weather, and the season being far advanced before carriage was provided.

There appears to have existed, and still to exist, a lamentable want of information concerning the country to be traversed, and what information had been procured was too late.

[*The India Gaz. April* 25.

Rangoon.—The Penang Merchant has arrived from Rangoon the 5th instant. We understand, from private letters, that this Vessel was detained ten days for dayly expected dispatches from Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, but could wait no longer. The storming of Donabew it appears was fixed for the 6th, and the *Hydery* kept to bring accounts of the result.

Three boats had arrived on the 3d of April, from Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, who required reinforcements, and would wait for them. These had, however, been previously dispatched, and it was therefore expected the storming would take place in all that week.

Letters from Arracan of the 9th instant, state, that General MacBean, accompanied by the Commodore, had proceeded to Ramree, which, from the strength of the force sent against it, must have fallen. Head quarters are soon to be transplanted to the Irrawuddy: the General takes H. M. 44th—Bengal, 1st and 2d Light Infantry; and 28th and 49th, with Artillery and Gardiner's Horse. General MacBean continues at Arracan with H. M. 54th, 42d, and 62d Bengal, and 10th and 14th Madras, Mug Levy and Madras Artillery. Twelve of the provincial battalion, taken at Ramoo, have effected their escape, and arrived in Sylhet; they were fed by the Kookies, and passed Munipore, which contained 400 men. Hereafter Rungpore will be a large station; cantonments are ordered for the 1st Cavalry, and three Infantry Regiments. The Burmese murdered and wounded several women whom they took from Ramoo, because they would not accompany them in their flight from Arracan.—*John Bull.*

Our readers will observe that a Meeting of the Civil and Military Servants at the Presidency, is advertised to take place to-morrow morning at the House belonging to the Asiatic Society in Chouringhee, to take into consideration the Establishment of the Agency proposed by Mr. TROTTER.

[*Gov. Gaz. April* 25.

We have received the Singapore Chronicle of the 3d ultimo, from which the following is an extract:—

"*Siam.*—The *Shannon* free trader arrived last night from Siam and brings us accounts of some interest from that country. It would appear that the conquest of Mergui, Tavoy and Martaban were well known at Bangkok, and that the Siamese authorities upon the frontier were in amicable correspondence with the leaders of the British detachments. The accounts from Bangkok state that the King of Ava had addressed a letter to the Siamese Monarch, entreating his assistance against the English, assuring him if he should render it, that all past quarrels would be forgotten on his side, and that as a proof of his sincerity he would repair to Bungkok in person for the purpose of being present at the burning of the late King's body. So unusual a proposition attended by so extraordinary a compliment, is said for a moment to have perplexed the Siamese Councils. The Siamese, however, had finally resolved upon taking an active share in the war by joining the English, and with this view an Army said to amount to 35000 men has invaded the Burman territory, while the Siamese Officers have received orders every where to assist the English with boats, cattle and other carriage. A person bearing a British flag (we persume an inhabitant of Tavoy or Mergui) had been sized at one of the Seiamese out posts, and carried a Prisoner to Bangkok, This person on being examined stated that the English wherever they came hurt no one—that the Inhabitants of the places they had conquered were well satisfied and all returning quietly to their homes. This statement gave so much satisfaction to the Siamese Government that they ordered the individual in question with his Flag to be sent back to the English under a safe convoy after making him handsome presents. The fidelity of this Individual who was seen by several of the English at Bangkok, who had been sent for to indentify tho clours, was remarkable—for he refused at all risks to part with his flag, telling the Siamese that they should not have it, but by taking his life.

"The invasion of the Burman territory by the Siamese as now alluded to must, we should presume, with however little skill, energy or activity their Armies may be directed, operate as a powerful diversion in our favour, and thus hasten the termination of the contest."

[*The Scotsman, April* 26, 1825.

English News.

THE ARMY.

Thursday se'nnight the head-quarter division of the 61st, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel BARLOW, arrived at the New Barracks, in Limerick, from Cork; and on Friday morning the 36th, under Lieut.-Colonel LINDESAY, proceeded for Buttevant, where the entire Regiment is to be stationed.

The 39th party, at Rathkeale, is replaced at Askeaton by a detachment of the 61st, under the command of Lieut. GLOSTER.

Monday se'nnight the 1st division of the 29th, under Colonel Sir JOHN BUCHAN, left Tralee for Kinsale; and on Friday the last division, under Major ELLIOTT, proceeded for Bandon.

Firday, the 26th Regiment arrived at Tralee.

Thursday se'nnight, one hundred and ten men of the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, under the command of Captain HEAVISIDE, arrived in Limerick from Galway, on a route to replace the 29th at Bantry, Widdy Island, and Bear Island; the head-quarters of the 1st Veteran Battalion remain at Galway.

A battalion of the Veterans is to be sent to Gibraltar, and another to Canada.

The 25th and 42d are the next in Ireland for foreign service.

Captain PRIESTLY, of the 25th Regiment, has arrived at Six Mile Bridge, to replace Captain HOLLES, of the same Regiment, who is ordered with his company to head-quarters at Ennis.

Wednesday se'nnight a division of the 1st Veteran Battalion arrived at Ennis from Galway, and next morning marched for Cork. Another division was expected at Ennis on Thursday.

The 65th Regiment is arrived at Belfast, from Edinburgh.

Saturday se'nnight the 34th Regiment made an excellent inspection before Major-General EGERTON, at Enniskillen. Two Companies of the Regt. marched thence on Monday se'nnight, for Cavan.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, OCT. 12, 1824.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of General officers, commanding Districts in Great Britain granting Leave of Absence to Officers and Furloughs to Non-commissioned and Soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions, viz.

1. The Leaves of Absence, granted under this order to Officers, may commence as soon as the half yearly inspections shall have been made:—The furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 25th of the present month.

2. These indulgencies are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, in conformity to his Majesty's regulations, all officers and men are to be present with their respective Regiments.

3. One Field Officer, one half of the Captains, and one half of the Subaltern Officers, are always to be present with their Regiments.

4. No Officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his Regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom, without having first received his Majesty's special permission.

5. The Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, or upon the Staff of the Army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the Regiment or Battalion.

6. The applications for leave for the Regimental Paymasters, and Medical Officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in page 72 and 73, of the General Regulations of the Army.

7. In case of short leaves of absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding-Masters, Quarter-Masters, or Veterinary Surgeons of Regiments, will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed in their absence.

8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private-men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company.

When Regiments or Battalions are not stationed in Garrisons or in Military Districts, the Officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the Officers and men under their command.

This Order does not apply to the Officers and men doing duty at the depots of regiments on foreign service.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

Recruiting instructions have been issued for increasing the 2d Regiment of Foot to ten companies, which is the usual strength of Regiments stationed in the East Indies, whither the 2d is ordered to proceed, to relieve the 67th.

WAR-OFFICE, OCTOBER 22, 1824.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Henry Thomas Lord Pelham, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Arbuthnot, who retires.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet William Corbett Smith, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heaviside, who retires: Second Lieutenant Dudley Christopher Carey Elwes, from the 23d Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Honourable Montagu Henly Ongley to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Houstoun, whose appointment has not taken place.

23d Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet Baldwin Losh, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

28th Ditto---William Sullivan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Sussex Lennox, promoted in the 32d Foot.

29th Ditto—Surgeon William Milton, from half-pay of the Cape Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice James A. Stanford, who exchanges.

32d Ditto—Ensign Lord Sussex Lennox, from the 28th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purcase, vice Ives, who retires.

50th Ditto—Captain John Kyle, from half-pay of the 26th Foot, to be Captain, vice Arthur Pigott Browne, who exchanges.

60th Ditto—Captain Henry Herbert Manners, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Augustus Frederick Muller, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Ensign George Pigott, from half-pay of the 39th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Alexander Paterson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

62d Ditto—Frederick Kerr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Damerum, promoted; Surgeon David Linn, from half-pay of the 95th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Christopher Richard Alderson, who exchanges.

75th Ditto—Lieutenant John Methold, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires.

93d Ditto—Ensign George M'Kay Sutherland to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment; George Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sutherland.

98th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles Augustus Stuart to be Captain, without purchase, vice M'Iver, deceased: Ensign Robert Dutton to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart; Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon to be Ensign, vice Dutton.

2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant Wemyss Erskine Sutherland, from the 93d Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Winter, deceased.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Major Chisholm to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; Second Lieutenant John Alexander Campbell, from the Colonial Company at the Mauritius, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maclean, deceased.

UNATTACHED.

Major George Russell Deare, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, vice Major General Barry, who retires; Lieutenant Hon. William Lennox Lascelles Fitzgerald de Ross, from the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Charles Wilson, who retires.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Hospital-Assistant Alexander Nelson to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice O'Beirne, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment to the Forces, vice Nelson.

Commission in the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

Jossis Gard, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

LORD BYRON.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM CAPTAIN MEDWIN'S JOURNAL.

Of his early poems, Lord Byron say'—"When I first saw the review of *Hours of Idleeness*, I was furious—in such a rage as I have never been in since. I dineed that day with Scrope Davis, and drank three bottles of claret to drown it, but it only boiled the more. That critique was a master-piece of low wit—a tissue of scurrilous abuse I remember there was a great deal of vulgar trash in it that was meant for humour, about 'people being thankful for what they could get?" looking a gift horse in the mouth,' and other such stable expressions. The severity of the Quarterly killed poor Keats, and neglect Kirke White: but I was made of different stuff—of tougher materials. So far from bullying me, or deterring me from writing, I was bent on falsifying their raven predictions, and determined to show them, croak as they would, that it was not the last time they should hear from me. I set to work immediately, and in good earnest, and produced in a year *The English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. I had good grounds to believe that Jeffrey (though perhaps, really responsible for whatever appears in the Edinburgh as Gifford is for the Quarterly, as Editor) was not the author of that article—was not guilty of it. He disowned it, and though he would not give up the aggressor, he said he would convince me, if I ever came to Scotland, who the person was I have every reason to believe it was a certain lawyer, who hated me for something I once said of him." ——" But there was another reason that influenced me, more even than my cool resentment against Jeffrey, to suppress, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. In the duel scene I had unconsciously made a part of the redicule to fall on Moore. The fact was that there was no imputation on the courage of either of the principals. One of the balls fell out in the carriage and was lost: and the seconds, not having a further supply, drew the remaining one. Shortly after this publication I went abroad, and Moore was so offended by the mention of the leadless pistols, that he addressed a letter to me in the nature of a challenge, delivering it to the care of Mr. Hanson, but without acquainting him with the contents. This letter was mislaid: at least never forwarded to me. But on my return to England in 1812, an inquiry was made by Moore if I had received such a letter, adding that particular circumstances (meaning his marriage, or perhaps the suppression of my satire) had now altered his situation, and that he wished to recall the letter, and to be known to me through Rogers. I was shy of this mode of arranging matters—one hand presenting a pistol, and another held out to shake; and felt awkward at the loss of a letter of such a nature, and the imputation it might have given rise to; but when after a considerable search, it was at length found, I returned it to Moore with the seal unbroken; and we have since been the best friends in the world. I correspond with no one so regularly as with Moore."

* * * * * * * *

The following is Captain Medwin's notice of the Countess Guiccioli—the lady who maintained the longest and greatest influence over Lord Byron in Italy:—

"He dined at half an hour after sunset, (at twenty-four o'clock;) then drove to Count Gramba's, the Countess Guiccioli's father, passed several hours in her society, returned to his palace, and either read or wrote till two or three in the morning; occasionally drinking spirits diluded with water as a medicine, from a dread of a nephritic complaint, to which he was, or fancied himself, subject—such was his life at Pisa.

"The Countess Guiccioli is twenty-three years of age, through she appears no more than seventeen or eighteen. Unlike most of the Italian women, her complexion is delicately fair. Her eyes, large, dark, and languishing, are shaded by the longest eyelashes in the world; and her hair, which is ungathered on her head, plays over her falling shoulders in a profusion of natural ringlets of the darkest auburn. Her figure is, perhaps, too much *embonpoint* for her height, but her bust is perfect; her features want little of possessing a Grecian regularity of outline; and she has the most beautiful mouth and teeth imaginable. It is impossible to see without admiring—to hear the Guiccioli speak without being fascinated. Her amiability and gentleness show themselves in every intonation of her voice, which, and the music of her perfect Italian, give a peculiar charm to every thing she utters. Grace and elegance seem component parts of her nature. Notwithstanding that she adores Lord Byron, it is evident that the exile and poverty of her aged father sometimes affect her spirits and throw a shade of melancholy on her countenance, which adds to the deep interest this lovely girl creates.

"Extraordinary pains (said Lord Byron one day) were taken with the education of Teresa. Her conversation is lively, without being frivolous: without being learned, she has read all the best authors of her own and the French language. She often conceals what she knows, from the fear of being thought to know too much; possibly because she knows I am not fond of blues. To use an expression of Jeffrey's, 'If she has blue stockings, she contrives her petticoat shall hide them,'"

"Lord Byron is certainly very much attached to her, without being actually in love. His description of the Giorgione, in the Manfrini palace at Venice, is meant for the Countess. The beautiful sonnet prefixed to the *Prophecy of Dante* was addressed to her; and I cannot resist copying some stanzes written when he was about to quit Venice to join her at Ravenna, which will describe the state of his feelings at that time."

* * * * * *

The following is Lord Byron's opinion of Rogers:—

"(Medwin.) Is there one line of that poem (*The Pleasures of Memory*) that has not been altered and re-altered, till it would be difficult to detect in the patch-work any thing like the texture of the original stuff?"

"(Byron.)—Well, if there is not a line or a word that has not been canvassed, and made the subject of separate epistolary discussion, what does that prove but the general merit of the whole piece? And the correspondence will be valuable by and by, and save the commentators a vast deal of labour and waste of ingenuity. People do wisest who take care of their fame when they have got it. That is the rock I have split on. It has been said that he has been puffed into notice by his dinners and Lady Holland. Though he gives very good ones, and female Mæcenases are no bad things now-a-days, it is by no means true. Rogers has been a spoilt child; no wonder that he is a little vain and jealous. And yet he deals praise very liberally sometimes; for he wrote to a little friend of mine, on the occasion of his late publication, 'that he was born with a rose-bud in his mouth, and a nightingale singing in his ear'—two very prettily turned Orientalisms. Before my wife and the world quarrelled with me, and brought me into disrepute with the public, Rogers had composed some very pretty commendatory verses on me; but they were kept corked up for many long years under hope that I might reform and get into favour with the world again, and that the said lines (for he is rather costive and does not like to throw away his effusions) might find a place 'in human life.' But after a great deal of oscillation, and many a sigh at their hard destiny—their still-born fate—they were hermetically sealed, and adieu to my immortality." * * * *

"Rogers is the only man I know who can write epigrams, and sharp bone-cutters too, in two lines; for instance, that on an M. P., (now a Peer) who had received his book, and said he wrote very well for a Banker—

"'They say he has no heard, and I deny it,
"'He has a heard—and gets is speeches by it'"

The following is his Lordship's opinion of Campbell:—

"The conversation turned after dinner on the lyrical poetry of the day, and a question arose as to which was the most perfect Ode that had been produced. Shelley contended for Coleridge's on Switzerland, beginning 'Ye clouds,' &c. others named some of Moore's Irish Melodies, & Campbell's Hohenlinden; and had Lord Byron not been present, his own Invocation to Manfred, or Ode to Napoleon. or on Prometheus, might have been cited.

"Like Gray, "said he," Campbell smells too much of the oil; he is never satisfied with what he does: his finest things have been spoiled by over polish—the sharpness of the outline is worn off. Like paintings, poems may be too highly finished. The great art is effect, no matter how produced.

"I will show you an ode you have never seen, that I consider little inferior to the best which the present prolific age has brought forth. With this he left the table almost before the cloth was removed, and returned with a magazine, from which he read the following lines on Sir John Moore's burial, which perhaps require no apology for finding a place here:

"'Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
"'As his corse to the ramparts was hurried;
"'Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
"'O'er the grave where our hero we've buried.

"'We buried him darkly at dead of night,
"'The sods with our bayonets turning,—
"'By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
"'And the lantern dimly burning.

"'No useless coffin confined his breast,
"'Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him,
"'But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
"'With his martial cloak around him.

"'Few and short were the prayers we said,
"'And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
"'But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
"'And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

"'We thought, as we heap'd his narrow bed,
"'And smooth'd down his lonely pillow,
"'That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
"'And we far away on the billow!

"'Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
"'And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
"'But nothing he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
"'In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

"'But half of our heavy task was done.
"'When the clock told the hour for retiring;
"'And we heard by the distant and random gun,
"'That the foe was suddenly firing.

"'Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
"'From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
"'We carved not a line, we raised not a stone,
"'But we left him alone with his Glory.'

"The feeling with which he recited these admirable stanzas, I shall never forget. After he had come to an end, he repeated the third, and said it was perfect, particularly the lines

"'But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
"'With his martial cloak around him.'"

"I should have taken," said Shelley, "the whole for a rough sketch of Campbell's."

"No," replied Lord Byron: "Campbell would have claimed it, if it had been his."

"I afterwards had reason to think that the ode was Lord Byron's *, that he was piqued at none of his own being mentioned: and, after he had praised the verses so highly, could not own them. No other reason can be assigned for his not acknowledging himself the author, particularly as he was a great admirer of General Moore. Of Madame de Stael he said—

"No woman had so much *bonne foi* as Madame de Stael: hers was a real kindness of heart. She took the greatest possible interest in my quarrel with Lady Byron, or rather Lady Byron's with me, and had some influence over my life—as much as any person but her mother, which is not saying much. I believe Madame de Stael did her utmost to bring about a reconciliation between us. She was the best creature in the world."

Of Coleridge he had the highest opinion—

"Coleridge is like Sosie in Amphitryon; he does not know whether he is himself or not. If he had never gone to Germany, nor spoilt his fine genius by the transcendental philosophy and German metaphysics, nor taken to write lay sermons, he would have made the greatest Poet of the day. What Poets had we in 1795; Hayley had got a monopoly, such as it was; Coleridge might have been any thing: as it is he is a thing that dreams are made of." * * * * * * *

THE STAR,—OCTOBER 15.

DIGGINGS AT POMPEII.

New diggings have lately been made in the ruins of Pompeii, and a very beautiful bust of Cicero has been found, in good preservation. Upon it is observable the chicken pea (*cicer*), which procured him the surname he has rendered so illustrious. It would seem that the ancient sculptors were very accurate in making exact resemblances.—*News of Literature, &c.*

ANCIENT RELIC.

About a fortnight since, some workmen employed in the improvements carrying on at Sandywell Park, the seat of Walter Lawrence, Esq. dug up, at some distance from the surface, a very curious relic of antiquity—being evidently the head of a "bwyelt-arvan," or ancient British battle-axe (an engraving of which may be seen in Meyrick's Ancient Armour.") It is about five inches in length, one and a half in breadth in the centre, but upwards of three inches in the sweep of the axe, and of nearly half an inch thickness at the most solid part. It retains the marks of rude carving, and at the broad end gradually slopes down to a thin sharp edge.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

A letter from Ramsgate states—"The cryer has given notice of an elopement, viz. 'A Lady in a dark brown wig, and yellow shoes, with a young man who wears—*whiskers.*' The old *bell-wether* meant, no doubt, mustachios.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

We understand that the Royal National Bath Company have taken the whole of the ground intended for one quarter of the Circus, in Moorfields, for the purpose of erecting the Baths for the City. The design is of the most splendid description, and the elevation for the whole front of the Circus, which will comprise upwards of 200 feet, will form one of the most distinguished ornaments in the metropolis. It is expected that the foundation-stone will be laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, before the winter sets in.

History informs us that baths derived their origin from the remotest period. At Pompeii, which existed as a large city and sea-port long before the birth of CHRIST, we still see remains of baths in great numbers. These baths were formed of white and beautiful marble, and the dressing-rooms were paved with mosaic, so artfully arranged as to display many living animals, devices, and figures, which afforded appropriate associations, to the subject of bathing. Before Pompeii was overwhelmed with lava from Vesuvius, palaces and private dwellings had baths attached to them as necessary appurtenances. Remains of them are still to be seen, and shew that they must have been equal perhaps to any of the present day. The ancients of both Greece and Rome entertained ideas not less favourable of the benefits of bathing than the moderns, and it seems highly probable that they found cleanliness and bathing the chief preventives of the plague in those days.

The Romans, who conquered the Greeks, borrowed the idea of baths from them, according to Homer.* In Rome we now find the spots, with the remains of many baths of the ancient Chieftains, as of Julius, Augustus, Tiberius, Cæsar, Agrippa, Appius Claudius, Titus, Nero, &c. The warriors of old used baths after battle, and the Roman Senators annually repaired to the sea coast to derive the benefits of bathing. Dioclesian employed 40,000 of his men in building baths, which he intended to be so superb as to eclipse all others; and Mahomet, the false prophet, blended the necessity of baths with the institutes of his religion. The wisest men of ancient times, enforced by their habits and examples, their belief in the advantages of bathing; for Cicero's villas were generally near to the sea, to which he repaired during his vacations from scholastic labour, to refresh and renovate his constitution. And Horace, too, who in general followed in his living what was agreeable and beneficial, annually quitted his residence at Rome, to gain recreation from bathing; for in his route to the Brindes, we first read of his inquiries about the bathing, and secondly about the wines and hares of the country. It does not appear from the same author that baths were then considered less a source of remedy than of luxury.

Horace, in his *Ode ad Valentium Numonum*, speaks of the great fame which Antonius Musa, brother to Euphorbus, acquired by curing Augustus of a complaint which had baffled all other Physicians, by the cold bath alone.

Pliny the younger, who speaks of the mode of exciting sweat, previous to the time of Asclepiades, remarks, that the baths which he established were infinitely luxurious, and received with the greatest avidity when they had become known: "*Balneas avidissima hominum cupiditate instituit.*"---*Mirror of Literature.*

THE SCOTSMAN, OCTOBER 16.

MISS PATON.—As many vague reports are in circulation respecting the marriage of this interesting lady, we take this opportunity of stating, and we vouch for the fact, that she was some time ago married to Lord William Lennox. The ceremony took place at Oxford.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A singular equipage has been seen for the last six months in the streets of Munich. It is a calash drawn by two enormous wolves, which M. W. K. formerly a merchant at St. Petersburgh, found very young in a wood near Welna, and has so well tamed that they have all the docility of horses. These animals are harnessed exactly like our carriage horses, and have entirely lost their ferocious instinct. The Police have only required that they should be muzzled. M. W. K. parades the city in this equipage several times aday, and always attracts an immense crowd.

Extract from a Swedish Newspaper of the 4th October, Gothenburg.—"Sir Benjamin Bloomfield arrived here last week with his son, from Stockholm; the latter sailed with the English packet on Wednesday last, on his way to Lisbon, where we understand, he is appointed Secretary of Legation during Sir Benjamin's stay here; he accepted, with his usual politeness, an invitation to dine with his countrymen, respectable residents of this place, when they had an opportunity of witnessing the amiable qualities of this minister, which binds him to the love and respect of every Swede to whom he is known, and who is besides the able and worthy representative of a nation whose friendship we value and whose mutual interest it is to be on terms of amity and friendly intercourse."

---

* I am corroborated in this opinion lately by a lady whose brother received it many years ago from Lord Byron, in his Lordship's own hand-writing."

* Is this the bard who sung of warlike deeds at Troy.
B. ED.

THE TIMES.—October 18.

Cotton Manufactures.—The value of the cotton manufactures exported during the twenty-two years of the late war, from 1793 to 1815, amounted to 208 millions sterling, at the official value. The raw material, at four millions per annum, amounts to 88 millions sterling. The net annual receipts from foreign countries for profits and wages was therefore 120 millions, or about 5½ millions per annum. But the whole value of all the British manufactures exported during that period was 548 millions, which, after deducting for the raw materials 148 millions, will leave 400 millions added to the taxable capital of the nation, at the rate of more then 18 millions per annum, by amount received for the wages and profit of British productive labour. In the eight years since the return of peace, from 1815 to 1822, the cotton manufactures exported are upwards of 177½ millions at their official value: and, deducting five millions per annum for the raw material, leaves 137½ millions, being about 17¼ millions per annum, which being added to the export of the twenty-two years preceding, will make upwards of 257½ millions contributed since the commencement of the late war, by cotton manufactures alone, to the taxable capital of the nation. But in the last eight years, the whole amount of exported British manufactures and produce is 332 millions; and deducting the raw materials at the increased rate of 7½ millions per annum, will leave 272 millions, being about 34 millions per annum; which being added to the produce of profit and wages for the 22 years of the war, as before-mentioned (400 millions,) will make 672 millions received in the last thirty years since 1793, being upwards of 23½ millions per annum for wages and profits produced by British industry, and received from other nations. During the war, the sum added to the national debt by loans was 569 millions, which it thus appears was exceeded upwards of 160 millions by the amount received from foreign countries for the ingenuity of the English artisan, and industry of the English labourer.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE TIMES, October 19.

The respectable publishers of the novels and tales of the Great *Known Unknown* of the North, had their periodical private sale of books, at the Albion Tavern, on Friday last, when *Tales of the Crusaders*, by the author of *Waverley* and *Ivanhoe*, were offered to the trade, and about 3,800 copies were purchased by the booksellers in London only. The work will be published next month.

Advices were received by the family of Mr. Abel Aubrey, at Kensington, on Saturday, that that gentleman was killed in a duel with a Captain France, on Tuesday last, about four miles from Rouen, by the canal side, a ball having entered his right side and lodged in the body, from the effects of which he survived but a few hours. The quarrel originated at a ball-room.—*Morning paper.*

We understand a very extraordinary discovery has been made by T. Northmore, Esq., during some geological investigations in the neighbourhood of Torquay. In the celebrated cavern of Kent's Hole, he has found under the stalagmitic incrustation buried, in the moulf, several teeth of the hyena, wild boar, wold, and various bones of other animals not yet identified. A letter has been written on the subject to the Rev. Mr. Buckland, professor of mineralogy and geology, in the university of Oxford; and we hope, at some future period, to be able to gratify our antiquarian and geological readers with a further detail of this interesting discovery. These fossil remains are now in the possession of Mr. Northmore.—*Besley's Exeter News.*

THE STAR.—October 19.

THE LATE DR. OUDNEY, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

FROM THE GLASGOW COURIER.

We insert an interesting letter from Lieut. Clapperton, regarding the death of his fellow African traveller, Dr. Oudney, on the western frontier of Bornou, in the interior of Northern Africa. His Journals and Papers, which must be extremely interesting, he has recommended to the care and revision of Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty. The immediate cause of his death opens to our view a new and astonishing feature in the geography of interior Africa. Instead of burning sands and a country arid from heat, we learn that the cold was so severe, that it froze the water skins to a solid mass. The part where this took place, if former accounts from these travellers be correct, is in about 12 deg. N. lat. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that this degree of cold can only take place in that parallel from a very great elevation, and which very elevated country, while it bars the progress of the Niger to the eastward and to the Nile of Egypt, must give birth to innumerable powerful streams, which will tend to swell, not decrease its stream as it flows Eastward and Southward. Considering this, we are at no loss to account for the mighty floods which enter the Atlantic, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Leo Africanus told us, that the country of Zegzeg, situated about this part of Africa, was exceedingly cold, but his narrative was treated with ridicule. Subsequent travellers gave us similar reports, but they were laughed at, and the low swamps which absorbed the Niger, were placed where we find a country so elevated as in 12 deg. N. lat. to be visited by frost in December, equal to any we feel in this parallel of lat.—On the summit of the Blue Mountains in Jamaica, in 18 deg. N. lat. and at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, frost is altogether unknown. From this we may judge of the great elevation of that part of Africa where Dr. Oudney died. Before frost could be felt to such a degree, the elevation in 12 deg. N. lat. would probably exceed 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Captain Laing ascertained that the sources of the Niger do not exceed 1,500 feet above the level of the Atlantic. Its passage eastward, therefore, to the Nile, may be set down as physically impossible.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. CLAPPERTON TO MR CONSUL WARRINGTON, DATED KANO, FEB. 2, 1824.

"The melancholy task has fallen to me to report to you the ever-to-be-lamented death of my friend Dr. Walter Oudney. We left Kuka on the 14th of December, 1823, and by easy journies arrived at Bedukarfea, the westernmost town in the kingdom of Bornou. During this part of the journey, he was recovering strength very fast; but on leaving Bedukarfea, and entering the Beder territory, on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th, we had such an intense cold, that the water was frozen in the dishes, and the water skins as hard as boards. Here the poor Doctor got a severe cold, and continued to grow weaker every day. At this time he told me, when he left Kuka he expected his disorder would allow him to perform all his country expected from him; but that now his death was near, and he requested me to deliver his papers to Lord Bathurst, and to say he wished Mr. Barrow might have the arrangement of them, if agreeable to the wishes of his Lordship.

"On the 2d of January, 1824, we arrived at the city of Katagum, where we remained till the 10th, partly to see if the Doctor, by staying a few days, would gain a little strength to pursue his journey. On leaving Katagum he rode a camel, as he was too weak to ride his horse. We proceeded on our road for ten miles that day, and then halted, and on the following day five miles farther, to a town called Murmur. On the morning of the 12th he ordered the camels to be loaded at day-light, and drank a cup of coffee, and I assisted him to dress. When the camels were loaded, with the assistance of his servant and me, he came out of his tent. I saw then that the hand of death was upon him, and that he had not an hour to live. I begged him to return to his tent and lie down, which he did, and I sat down beside him; he expired in about half an hour after.

"I sent immediately to the Governor of the town to acquaint him with what had happened, and to desire he would point out a spot where I might bury my friend, and also to have people to wash the body and dig the grave, which was speedily complied with. I had deadclothes made from some turbans that were intended as presents; and as we travelled as Englishmen and servants of his Majesty, I considered it my most indispensable duty to read the service of the dead over the grave, according to the rites of the Church of England, which happily was not objected to; but, on the contrary, I was paid a good deal of respect for so doing."

PROVINCIAL BOXING.

Great Battle Between Ralph Boscoe (the Cheshire Champion) and Pat M'Gee

Tuesday, being the day appointed for this fight, orders were sent from head-quarters, at 4 o'clock the preceding evening, to start for Newton Race-course.—The moment it was known, some hundreds started for the appointted spot—donnets, stanhopes, buggys, butchers' carts, and donkey-tandems, equestrians on chargers, as different in their colours as values, and lots of pedestrians.

On the morning of the fight, the road between Liverpool and Newton was completely lined, eager to gain a sight of a *mill* which had excited so much interest in this part of the country. The Commissary Department arrived at the Course about twelve o'clock, and commenced staking out the ring; and a little after one Pat M'Gee steps out of a post-chaise into the ring, and modestly threw up his castor—(*Cheering*). He then returned to his carriage with his second, Tom Reynolds, and an old friend for bottle-holder, to peel for action. Shartly after Boscoe made his appearance in a *rattler*, with four prime *prads*, and driving close up to the ring, alighted with his second, Tom Oliver, and, for his bottle-holder, a person called London Bill. Boscoe walked up to the ropes and was loudly cheered, and commenced stripping. This scene, so pleasing to the lovers of *milling*, was soon clouded by the *beak's* brother, who bounced through the crowd up to the ring, and ordered them to disperse. After some little attemtpts at *gammon* the order was given for Greston-heath, about two miles from Warrington. After a steeaple-chase the Heath was gained, and preparatoin soon made for another ring.

At about ten minutes before four o'clock the set to-commenced, green colour, tied to the stakes for Pat, yellow for Boscoe.

Round 1. Both men came smiling to the scratch, and shook hands in the most friendly manner; their manly countenances glowed with animation. Boscoe went to work as if willing to finish his job in quick time, and a smart rally took place. Pat floored by a right-handed hit on the knowledge box.

2. No claret yet; the butcher again went in to mill with his right, but Pat met him on the rush, and dropt him with a chattering left flush hit.

3. Pat met him again on the rush, and drew claret from the smelling organ in streams; this decided first blood. Boscoe got Paddy into a rally, and dropt him by a left-handed hit on the "pratee trap"—claret in lots.

4. M'Gee had the best of this round, met his men on the hop, queered his ivories, and grassed him with his left mauley.

5. and 6. Mutual favours given and received.

7. This round was nearly fatal to M'Gee. Boscoe sprang in and planted so dreadful a hit with his right on Pat's temple, that he dropped as if shot—(Roars of applause from the butcher's friends). Twenty to one offered, no takers. When time was called, poor Pat had been so far recovered, by Reynolds's judicious exertions, as to be able to stand, but not to walk; Tom Reynolds in a manner carried him to the scratch. Boscoe rushed in and floored him.

8. to 13. Reynolds in all these rounds finessed as much as he could, to gain his man time to recover from his stupor, for he appeared to fight more from instinct than knowledge. It was piteous to see the brave feilow in such a state, receiving punishment without being able to collect himself sufficiently to retaliate; but still on the whole he appeared rather better every round, which gave his friends some small hopes. Tom Oliver, for the last few rounds, had seen the advantages the butcher might obtain by going in to finish the fight, from the helpless state of the Irishman; but Boscoe had knapt some severe punishment, and had by his rushing mode of fighting, in some degree exhausted his powers, still he was in a very different plight to poor M'Gee. Pat, after a short rally, was floored.

14. M'Gee, to the astonishment of his friends, shook off the lethargy which had got him so much punishment. His strength returned; he walked up to the scratch quite gay, but in such a state as made the Knights of the Cleaver admire his fortitude. Paddy went lively to work, and floored his man. "I shall be all right in a minute, Tom," said M'Gee.

15. Pat sent a left-handed customer to the Butcher's tripe-shop, that knocked down the stall.

16. Reynolds roared out to his man, "Another such a hit, and you will win." Pat again hit the mark, got into a rally, closed, and both were so exhausted that neither could strike or throw, but held each other for some seconds, their heads resting on each other's shoulders; at last Boscoe dropped down, Pat on him.

17. The blows which Boscoe received on the pit of the stomach, in the 15th and 16th rounds, had completely doubled him; he sat on his second's knee as if he had the spasms, and tried to vomit.—Reynolds seized the opportunity of a weak moment to ask if he had enough; Oliver said No, and brought his man to the scratch; but the smile that had hitherto played on his mug had vanished, and after a faint rally and a close, went down easy. When on his bottle-holder's knee, the head of Boscoe began to droop.

From the 18th to the 29th, the description of one round will answer for the whole. Pat M'Gee at the scratch, striving to get a peep at his man from a small corner of his left eye, and Boscoe making his rush in endeavours to shut up what little day-light M'Gee had left; a rally and a close, and the Butcher striving to fall on the ground for fear of Pat's cross-buttock.

30. Time was precious, for Pat's daylight was so bad as merely to enabled him to discern a confused sight of the object before him. Pat gave his man a clean cross-buttock, and fell on him so heavily, that Oliver picked him up almost lifeless.

31. Reynolds hurried his man in, and told him to take Boscoe just such another journey; but the Butcher did not relish such a fraternal hug, and struggled hard to get to the ground, without having a Mullingar hoist into the bargain. He succeeded.

32. This was a critical period of the fight; M'Gee's eyes were now all but closed, and he could do little more than feel for his man. Boscoe had still both his eyes open, but was weak from body hits, and not so strong as Pat. A short rally, both down.

33. The anxiety of the seconds on both sides, was visible to the most indifferent spectator; but Pat hit again at the victualling office, and after a short rally, Boscoe went down, Pat uppermost. This finished the fight.

Reynolds seized London Bill's hat, and threw it up in the air; shouts, that rent the skies, issued from the broad-shouldered coves, and in two seconds the ring was a forest of black thorn.

Boscoe, within the last five years, has fought a number of battles, some for prizes—one he fought and won, with one of his hands tied to his breast; but his late contest with Jack Morrice for 20 pounds a-side, gave his friends so much confidence in his *milling* powers, that they offered to back him against Langan; but the Irish Champion took no notice of the invitation. This conduct gave the Liverpool butchers the grin on the Paddies, and a few of the National Boys felt rather sore.

About twelve months since, Reynolds, on his way to Dublin, fell in company with M'Gee, and the next day gave him a lesson in the pugilistic art. This set poor Pat mad to be a boxer. Masons' work no longer had charms for his aspiring soul, and chopping living blocks he thought more desirable then chopping blocks of stone. Having expressed a wish to enter the ring, he was asked if he would fight Boscoe? With all my heart; says Pat. A match was made for 25*l.* a-side; and almost any odds common betting. After this description of the fight, it will be seen that Pat is one of the bravest of the brave. The fight lasted 31 minutes 50 seconds.

THE STAR.—October 21.

A company of strollers have for some time past been performing at Tooting, Surrey; but their success being very indifferent, they had incurred many debts for lodging, &c. carpenters' work, candles, rent for the theatre, *i. e. barn*, independent of a long score for eating, drinking, &c. marked behind the tap-door of the host of the Bell. Last week, several of the most respectable families in the vicinity, commiserating their miserable condition in hopes of *raising the wind*, and enabling them to reach head-quarters, at Dunstable, kindly consented, in the theatrical phrase, to bespeak a play, which promising to bring a good house, they desired every one to whom they were indebted, to send in their bills, as all accounts would be *cash'd up* immediately the performance was concluded; and the evening passed merrily over a pipe, and a copious supply of Barclay and Perkins. Last Thursday night arrived, and an overfowing bumper cheered the hopes of mine host and the creditors, many of whom had treated their wives and families, and with honest Boniface and his fair daughter Cherry, were seated in the Pit, enjoying the affecting and mournful tragedy, eagerly anticipating the receipt of their demands, from the proceeds of so full a house. The actors were also highly exhilarated by their success, and resolving to take advantage of the circumstance, *singly* packed up their dresses and properties, and as they were *killed off*, not merely made their *exit* from the stage, but also from the theatre entirely, leaving for the last scene only the hero and heroine, the Manager, Mr. Sylvester Daggerwood, and his spouse. Immediately the curtain dropped, the former rang the prompter's bell authoritatively, ordering the music to prepare instantly for the farce, and while poor Scrapegut and his blind partner, Strumwell, were *sawing* through an overture to *We Fly by Night*, the whole of the wandering children of Thespis were *non est inventus*, having decamped with the receipts of the evening, wardrobe, and all their properties, leaving their patrons and the audience to wonder at the delay of the *finale*, and their unpaid dupes only a few patched paper scenes, of no use to any but the owners.

THE SUN, Oct. 22.

Lunar Rainbow.—A remarkably fine specimen of this rare phenomenon was witnessed at Middleton, 12 miles west of Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st instant, about ten o'clock in the evening. The day and the hour determine of course the pesition of the moon, as well as that of the rainbow. This beautiful meteor, when first observed, was fully formed, and the segment of the circle which it described on a rather thick cloudy sky, every where distinctly and even strongly marked. It began to fade in a minute or two after being first seen, and had totally vanished in about the space of three minutes. The writer has not witnessed any solar rainbow the form [illegible] which was so uniform and regular. [illegible] not the noble [illegible]on of arch which distinguishes that meteor; and being of a dull sort of white, displayed nowhere its variety and brilliancy of colours. It may be observed, however, that owing to the surrounding darkness, the lunar rainbow, though by no means so striking an object as that produced by the sun, is a far more singular and much more imposing spectacle. The rarity of the sight no doubt helps considerably the impression. It deserves notice, that the unfrequency of this meteoric phenomenon has attracted the notice of philosophers. Some observations on the subject, however have been handed down. Aristotle is said to have seen two lunar rainbows in his time. Several other authors, such as Gemma, Frisius, Sennert, Snellius, and Dr. Plot, are said to have witnessed the same phenomenon. It is suspected, indeed, that some of these writers have been mistaken, and have handed down to us, in place of lunar rainbows, halos merely or crowns round the moon, spectacles by no means rare. But since the beginning of the last century observations much more certain have been made, which prove that the moon sometimes enjoys the privileges of the sun. According to the Phil. Trans. No. 331, there was seen in 1711 a lunar rainbow, well coloured and well defined, in the county of Derby. M. Weidler saw one in 1719, weak indeed, and in which the colours could hardly be discerned.---M. Muschenbrook saw one also in 1729, but no other colour except white was discernable. A yellow lunar rainbow was seen at Isselstein in 1736. It is mentioned in fine, in the Journal of Trevoux, of the month of August 1738, that one had recently been seen at Dijon very well coloured, only not possessed of the same vivacity of tint as those formed by the sun.---(*Edinburgh Courant, Oct.* 18.)

THE SCOTSMAN.—October 23.

The Alarming Salutation.—"Fine growing weather this (said a Sussex farmer, the other day, to his next neighbour, accosting him as he was crossing his meadows), fine growing weather; this rain will bring every thing out of the ground." "Heaven forbid! (said the other), *for I have just buried my wife.*"

The new naval uniform, it is expected, will shortly come out. The alterations spoken of are the doing away with white in the facings, &c. of the full dress; breeches are not to be considered as a part of full dress, but trowsers or pantaloons, with a broad gold lace down the side; the masters, surgeons, and pursers are to have, severally, three, two, and one anchors embroidered on their collars, in the same manner as they are worn on buttons; senior lieutenants are to have a distinctive uniform; and that of senior midshipmen is to be so changed as to distinguish between those who have passed and such as have not. A new naval cap is spoken of as a substitute for the present round hat in undress.

THE STAR—October 23.

"England.—We were looking the other day at the map of Europe, and glancing our eye along the coast of that mighty continent, it rested on the little spot which Englishmen in their pride and security have denominated the "fast-anchored Isle." A few reflections, like the glittering streaks of the morning, shot through our minds, and we looked in astonishment and admiration upon the little Isle, so insignificant in itself, and yet so large in the scale of nations. Our nation has been accustomed to frown upon Englishmen, and to detest their Government, and we do now some part of it. But the times of this ignorance and this enmity have passed away, and left the mind free to take in and to entertain without jealousy and without reproach the idea of the great resources, the extensive influence, physical, moral, and intellectual, which have secured everlasting fame to England and to Englishmen. In contemplating the wonders embodied in the character of the people, we overlook the dark spots in their history, and forget the errors and crimes of their Government. We only see that England is our elder born—that her people speak the same faith, are governed by the same laws, and have the same interest in the support, and predominance of free institutions and of civil liberty. Look at her, girt within a little compass by the stormy ocean; in size to the nations of the Continent like a drop in the bucket; in climate, unpropitious; in soil, unfruitful; and yet her name is known, respected, and has its influence wherever cultivated men have penetrated the seas or the earth. There is a mental and moral influence, no less than physical, and, indeed, were it the latter only, the passage of a few ages would gradually obliterate her name, instead of hallowing and adding to it. It is a mental superiority, it is the power of letters, it is the observation of the principles of eternal truth, which, more eminently than temporal power or extent of dominion, give prosperity to a nation and endless glory to her name."
—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Honourable John Stuart, second son of the Earl of Moray, and nephew to the Right Honourable George Canning, has announced himself a candidate for the county of Perth, at the next General Election.

Castle Division Police.—Tuesday, as the great bell of the Post Office clock had just concluded chiming four quarters, and as "one" was tolled out, a little man, whose utter contempt for dandyism, or even cleanliness, was strongly marked on his clothes and on his face, which was "begrimed and black—strode into the board room, and with a half military, and half abashed air, accosting the sitting Magistrates, said, "Gentlemen, your pardon, and I beg the Police's pardon. I have a complaint to make against Mr. Thomas Burke, an extinguisher of fire—he keeps a sweeping establishment on Rebmond's-hill. My name, your Honours, is Andly Beggan; I am a cleaner of chimneys, my Lord. Mr. Burke is a Gentleman Officer in the Line, as a body may say. I am only a subaltern sweeper."

Mr. Burke, whose appearance was as unlike that of a sweep as any tradesman in Dublin, even when full dressed for a Sunday, came to meet the charge; he stood meekly forward, and appealed to the recollection of the Magistrates—he had never, he said, swept a chimney in his, life; and he glanced first at Andy's dingy apparel, and next at his own sleek and gentlemanlike costume. He worked in the best places, and like other great men, worked by deputy. He attended thus to the fire-side and culinary comfort of the great officers of Government—yea, even of the highest man in the land, and was long known and celberated for "sweeping in general, and general chimney cleansing."

Andy heeded not his claims to general gentility, and proceeded to inform the Magistrate thus—On last Friday night, Mr. Burke came to my house, your Warship.—"Give me back my prentice," says he, "No, says I."—"Get up says he."—"No, says I, I won't." Andy here pulled up his unmentionables with a jerk. —"You won't," says he.—"No, says I, an' I won't."—"Get up, your soul, says he."—"Troth, not I, says I.—*I am under Martial Law*—I fought for my country—I was a soldier, your Worship—sarved in South America, and elsewhere, moreover, and look at that—(holding up his hand, whence three fingers had been carried away)—I bled for my country—I regulates my time by Martial Law, and I always pops into my bed at nine o'clock." "Well," as I was a saying, "You won't give up my prentice?" says he.

"The devil a bit," says I.

"Upon my honour you will," says he—and he up with a pistol, and he says, "by the holy contents of this book, if ye's doesn't give me de boy, I'll be after slapping these two bullets of holes under your skull cap." "You will," says I; "I'll be—,(I won't repeat it your honour), but I surely will," says he; and now, your worship, by martial law sure none but an old soldier has a right to carry arms, and I takes my *pinchin*; you know, your honour, I'm swore before you once a quarter; and I want satisfaction of Mister Burke, *who is not entitled to carry arms.*

Master Burke entered on his defence with the cadence of an admirer of and reciter of poetry, pleaded the existence of a combination against him in "the profession," and told a tale very ill according with Andy's.

The Magistrate who did not seem well satisfied that the charge of a breach of the peace had been clearly established, recommended unanimity and concord for the future between the soot-besmeared Anly Beggan and his superior officer.—The parties then retired as is usual in such cases, one claming and the other denying a victory.

THE STAR,—October 25.

The Royal Family.

Among the many works announced as in the press, we are happy to observe the *Annals of the House of Hanover*, as collected and arranged by Sir Andrew Halliday, M. D. &c.

When the Duke of Clarence resided abroad, after his marriage, his Royal Highness was indefatigable in collecting the scattered fragments of his family history, and in rescuing from oblivion some account of the family monuments that in a few years must have ceased to exist. Through the industry and zeal of a distinguished Clergyman in Hanover (Mr. Gundell) a large mass of most interesting materials were collected, and these being put into the hands of Sir Andrew Halliday, the Royal Duke's confidential and family physician, they were published about four years ago, accompanied by a well-written historical Memoir of the Family, by the Doctor. Sir Andrew Halliday has long been not less distinguished for his genealogical knowledge and researches, than for professional talent; the subject therefore must have been most congenial to his feelings; and the correspondence and intercourse which the arranging and translating of Mr. Gundell's papers led to, has produced so much new information on a subject, we are sorry to say, almost perfectly new to Englishmen, that we understand he has been induced to publish a volume on the subject, which cannot fail to interest all true lovers of their King and country. We do not think the 1st publication on this subject was a profitable concern, either to the author or the publishers. The work was got up in too expensive a manner, and the Records, though most interesting to the Historian and the Antiquary, were little calculated to engage the attention of general readers. The present work, from what we learn, will be much more interesting to all classes. With the History of the King's Ancestors, there is combined a general view of the History of Europe. The work will be illustrated with Portraits of the most distinguished Princes of the Royal Race, and published at a price suited to the pockets of all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects. We approve of the title "Annals of the House of Hanover," as we are certain many persons in Great Britain were not aware of the subject of his last work, which was advertised as *Memoirs of the House of Guelph*. Every one knows what we owe to the House of Brunswick or Hanover, but few were acquainted with its more ancient appellation of Guelph.

THE SUN.—October 25.

Lisbon, Oct. 6.—(*Private Correspondence.*)—I informed you in my letter of the 29th September, that a conspiracy was to break out on the 26th—that the Government had discovered it and prevented it—that several persons had been arrested—that the Queen was suspected—and that the Patriarch was the director of all this. The Portuguese Government, which subsequently acquired a more perfect knowledge of the matter from the justificatory papers, felt its weakness to be so great that it dared not take any rigorous measures. Seeing, however, at a later period the urgent necessity of taking some decisive part, it resolved to act with the greatest severity. The Queen has been arrested at Queluz, four leagues from Lisbon, and nobody is allowed to enter the town, either men or women, without being closely examined, and obliged to declare his or her business. The Military command entrusted with the guard of the Queen, is obliged to sleep in a chamber close to that where she sleeps. Several persons who were going to Queluz having been examined as to the object of their visit, have also been arrested. The Patriarch, who has constantly kept himself out of sight, even while managing and directing the conspiracy, is not treated with so much rigour. The Government, however strongly it may be convinced of his being an accomplice, has been obliged to content itself with ordering him into exile. But such is the weakness of the Royal Government, and the audacity of the party by which he is supported, that he replied openly that he would not obey the order for going into exile, and yet no ulterior measure has been taken with regard to him. All the preparatory steps for the meeting of the Cortes of Lamego are finished, but the apparent power of the Queen's party is so great, that the Government does not dare to give positive orders for the meeting of this assembly; and it seems more

THE NO FIGHT
BETWEEN JACK MARTIN AND JEM BURN,
FOR £300 A-SIDE.

There never was a fight looked forward to with more interest than the present. On the one hand the friends of Martin rely on his tried courage and manly generalship in many battles of great celebrity; and on the other side, the sanguine admirers of Burn build their hopes on his youth, activity, and known determination—he is already a great favourite with the *Fancy*, and has a longing eye to the Championship.—The morning was usher'd in very stormily and wet, to the great annoyance of the road-takers. But their curiosity to witness a prime battle between two such men overcame all scruples, and the roads from Londn, Windsor, Basingstoke, &c. and every avenue, by lane, wood, moor, and mountain, poured the converging crowds to one interesting focus, of *blaze men, sharp men, idle men*, and *flat men*—barouch, dray, gig, and donkey cart, all forming a motley ring to fill the eye of wonder.—Ben Burn, Tom Oliver, and the *fighting* Jem, went down to Hampton on Monday night, at which place Mar in had been training, and slept at the Bell Inn. Jem Burn slept at the White Lion Inn—he is in excellent health, high spirits, and full of promise. He stands five feet ten inches and a half high, aged 20, and looks remarkably well. He weighs eleven stone five pounds; when he fills our, in a year or two, he will be a powerful fellow. He is extremely cautious in his conduct and throws no chance away. Jack Martin is 28 years old, five feet nine inches high, weighs eleven stone ten pounds. He has won nine prize battles, and lost three.

The morning cleared up by nine o'clock, and about ten the whole cavalcade of fighting men, their seconds, backers, and admirers, set out in high glee for the field of battle, in the vicinity of Virginia Water, where the Fancy had such an excellent treat yesterday se'nnight. The odds varied in favour of Burn, but not much—at any rate he was taken for choice.

The ring was to be pitched yesterday moruing at Virginia Water, but the Magistrates interfered, and the ground fixed on was at Laleham, a village two miles from Staines.

No sooner was the ring formed than a Magistrate, Sir John Gibbon, of Stanway, appeared, and told the milling *coves* that there should be no fight there.

However, at three minutes past one o'clock, Jem Burn came into the ring with his uncle, Old Ben, and taking off his hat, said—"Gentlemen, I am here ready to fight; if Martin does not chose to appear, I claim the money."—(Bravo and applause.)

Sir John Gibbon said, "You shall not fight here."

However, Burn remained in the ring, determined to wait the appearance of Martin. After waiting 20 minutes, he went out.

Old Ben said that he had no doubt Martin intended to fight, but he suspected that his backers, having sported too much money on the event, were afraid to let him come to the scratch. A number of pigeons were "let fly" for London, to announce that it was *no go*. It appears rather singular that the ground chosen should be so near a village where there are so many *beaks*. The worthy Bart. on being told that he had spoilt the sport, answered, he had had many a day's sport spoiled.

The concourse of people was very great. There was a liberal sprinkling of carriages on the ground, and others thronging towards the spot; all seemed to go away very much chagrined at the result. Martin's friends are certainly much to blame in *knowing* the lovers of pugilism so barefacedly. Burn went back to Hampton, having easily won his three hundred poundse, which is, of cours, forfeited. Martin did not appear.

THE TIMES.—October 26.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, Monday, Oct. 25.

THE BLACK TOMB.
BURNS V. PHELPS, AND PHELPS V. BURNS.

A good deal of entertainment was afforded in court to-day by the trial of this case. In the present rage for melodramatic pieces it would not surprise us to find it pressed into the service of the stage, with the addition, of course, of an "awful incantation," and a few "visions of terror." There is a piece at the Adelphi called *The Unbalowed Sepulchre*." We are not sure that The Black Tomb would not equally become the head of a play-bill; and by adding "or the Indian Captain," it might be made irresistibly attractive. The following is a sketch of the circumstances,—About the year 1807, a lady of the name of Page, who had resided at Islington, was summoned to the tomb. Having been a lady of respectability and worth while living, her surviving friends were anxious to testify their respect and affection for her memory, by procuring the erection of a handsome marble monument in the churchyard in which her ashes were to repose. Accordingly, Mr. Phelps, a statuary at Islington, was engaged to build one of the best materials; which in due time was completed and placed over the grave of Mrs Page. The tomb was of fine black marble; and did equal credit to the memory of the dead, and the skill of the statuary. For 17 years Mr. Phelps enjoyed the gratification of thinking that he had executed a monument of which the friends of the deceased were as proud as himself; for during that long period, they had been as silent on the subject as the tenant who slept within it. The quiet of the living, however, was doomed to be less permanent than that of the dead and was interrupted in a way least expected by Mr. Phelps. Captain Burns, a friend of Mr. Page's, who had spent 20 years of his life in India, lately arrived in this country, and took up his abode a tIslington. He had not been long here, before his feelings led him to visit the "long home" of his departe friend; but what was his indignation at beholding what he supposed (for the captain is not much of a lapidary) to be a slate tomb, instead of a marble one. Glowing with rage, he flew to the house of Mr. Phelps, and upbraided his imposition in passing a slate for a marble tomb. Mr. Phelps protested that he built it of the best black marble which the country supplied, and that there was not a handsomer one in the churchyard. After some altercation, the interview ended in promise on the part of Mr. Phelps, that he would go to the churchyard and look at it. He accordingly did so; and to the great outrage of his taste, found that the tomb had been bedaubed with black paint. He waited upon the Captain, and informed him of the circumstance. The Captain told him he must then polish the marble as it was polished in his country, so that he might see his face in it. Now, the Captain being a very uncommon-looking man, having his hair all drawn back and tied behind, with two large gery whiskers reaching completely to his mouth on both sides, and a very fierce countenance, Mr. Phelps was tempted to ask what country that was? Upon which he was sternly asked, in reply, what was that to him? and again informed that he must polish the marble, so that he might see his face in it. This Mr. Phelps declined doing; but he promised to clear it of the paint, and went away. Having fulfilled this promise, by scraping off the paint from the tomb, he flattered himself that he should have nothing further to trouble him with until he went down to his own. In this, however, he was deceived; the restless spirit of the Captain, whose long sojourn in "the land of the sun" seems to have imparted no small portion of its fire to his disposition, was not to be appeased so easily. Like a demon of the black tomb, he still continued to haunt the poor statuary. The next interview was at Phelps's house; and here it was that the catastrophe occurred. An angry discussion taking place, as usual, Phelps having on a former occasion plucked up courage enough to ask the Captain what his country was, now ventured a little farther, and inquired what he was himself? To which the Captain answered fiercely, "I am a gentleman, you stupid wretch." On hearing that he was only a gentleman, and nothing connected with the black tomb, which he seemed so anxious to have for his mirror, the statuary waxed bolder still, and actually bade the Captain walk out of his house; upon which the latter sprung at his throat like a Bengal tiger, and were it not for Mrs. Phelps and her daughter, who called in a neighbour to their assistance, the poor statuary (as the counsel said) might soon have been qualified to be the tenant of one of his own tombs. As it was (according to his statement), he was so much injured by being pressed into a chair, and thrown over a table, that he was confined to his bed for four days, and attended by a surgeon, who found it necessary to bleed him with leeches. Nor did the fiery Captain confine his violence to the person of Phelps; his daughter—his furniture—the very partition came in for a share. At length the watch was called in, who conveyed him to the watch-house, where he received fresh food for his indignation, by being confined in the black hole. Of some of these transactions, however, he gave a different account; particularly of what took place at Phelps's house, where he swore that Phelps, who was drunk, was the first to assault. To support this, he called a witness named Frost, whose testimony went to prove the reverse; upon which he utterly lost all command of temper, and frequently interrupted the statement of Phelps's case, which he said was "false as hell." Both parties had mutually indicted each other.

The Jury *acquitted* Phelps; and found the Captain *Guilty*.—The Court sentenced him to pay a a fine of 10l.; with liberty to speak to the prosecutor.

child, 10 years of age, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the House of Correction.

THE NO FIGHT
BETWEEN JACK MARTIN AND JEM BURN,
FOR £300 A-SIDE.

There never was a fight looked forward to with more interest than the present. On the one hand the friends of Martin rely on his tried courage and manly generalship in many battles of great celebrity; and on the other side, the sanguine admirers of Burn build their hopes on his youth, activity, and known determination—he is already a great favourite with the *Fancy*, and has a longing eye to the Championship.—The morning was usher'd in very stormily and wet, to the great annoyance of the road-takers. But their curiosity to witness a prime battle between two such men overcame all scruples, and the roads from Londn, Windsor, Basingstoke, &c. and every avenue, by lane, wood, moor, and mountain, poured the converging crowds to one interesting focus, of *blaze men, sharp men, idle men*, and *flat men*—barouch, dray, gig, and donkey cart, all forming a motley ring to fill the eye of wonder.—Ben Burn, Tom Oliver, and the *fighting* Jem, went down to Hampton on Monday night, at which place Mar in had been training, and slept at the Bell Inn. Jem Burn slept at the White Lion Inn—he is in excellent health, high spirits, and full of promise. He stands five feet ten inches and a half high, aged 20, and looks remarkably well. He weighs eleven stone five pounds; when he fills our, in a year or two, he will be a powerful fellow. He is extremely cautious in his conduct and throws no chance away. Jack Martin is 28 years old, five feet nine inches high, weighs eleven stone ten pounds. He has won nine prize battles, and lost three.

The morning cleared up by nine o'clock, and about ten the whole cavalcade of fighting men, their seconds, backers, and admirers, set out in high glee for the field of battle, in the vicinity of Virginia Water, where the Fancy had such an excellent treat yesterday se'nnight. The odds varied in favour of Burn, but not much—at any rate he was taken for choice.

The ring was to be pitched yesterday moruing at Virginia Water, but the Magistrates interfered, and the ground fixed on was at Laleham, a village two miles from Staines.

No sooner was the ring formed than a Magistrate, Sir John Gibbon, of Stanway, appeared, and told the milling *coves* that there should be no fight there.

However, at three minutes past one o'clock, Jem Burn came into the ring with his uncle, Old Ben, and taking off his hat, said—"Gentlemen, I am here ready to fight; if Martin does not chose to appear, I claim the money."—(Bravo and applause.)

Sir John Gibbon said, "You shall not fight here."

However, Burn remained in the ring, determined to wait the appearance of Martin. After waiting 20 minutes, he went out.

Old Ben said that he had no doubt Martin intended to fight, but he suspected that his backers, having sported too much money on the event, were afraid to let him come to the scratch. A number of pigeons were "let fly" for London, to announce that it was *no go*. It appears rather singular that the ground chosen should be so near a village where there are so many *beaks*. The worthy Bart. on being told that he had spoilt the sport, answered, he had had many a day's sport spoiled.

The concourse of people was very great. There was a liberal sprinkling of carriages on the ground, and others thronging towards the spot; all seemed to go away very much chagrined at the result. Martin's friends are certainly much to blame in *knowing* the lovers of pugilism so barefacedly. Burn went back to Hampton, having easily won his three hundred poundse, which is, of cours, forfeited. Martin did not appear.

THE COURIER,—January 1.

"Vienna, Dec. 20—"The following article appears in the *Austrian Observer* of the above date:—

"Constantinople, Nov—"The Captain Pacha returned the day before yesterday, from the Dardanelles to the port of Constantinople, in his Admiral's ship. He was received with the customary honours. Yesterday he had an audience of the Grand Vizier, and received the Pelisse of Honour. The report of the disgrace of Chosreff Pacha, was generally circulated, They even already designated for his successor, Abolobond Pacha, Governor of Salonica, but the friends of the Captain Pacha, have on this occasion again trumphed.

"To-day, also, positive news has been received that Ibrahim Pacha, had set sail from Boudron, November 8th, with his fleet and transports *but that instead of proceeding to the Morel*, he had gone, some days afterwards, to the Bay of Marmarissa (otherwise Marcri), on the shore situated opposite the Isle of Rhodes. He cast anchor in the road, where he intends passing the winter.

"As to the state of things in Livadia and Thessaly, the Greeks had published news from which it appeared that the Turkish troops had not only evacuated Zeitun, but that they had proceeded even to Larissa. These details are not confirmed. For some months none but insignificent actions have occurred in those countries We have it on good authority, that Dervesch Pacha, with a corps of 12,000 infantry, and 8,000 horse occupied, at the beginning of this month, the camp of Hamanne on the southern shore of the Sparchias, in the environs of hTermopylæ.

"The *personnel* of the Greek Government sitting at Napoli di Romania, has just been renewed, but Conduriotti remains President of the Executive Council Mavrocordato, who some months since had given his resignation of the Presidency of the council of Legislation has been named Secretary of State. It is thought he will be obliged to renounce the Presidency of the Directory of Messologhi.

"Paris, Dec. 30—"Yesterday, at four o'clock, General Marillo had a private audience of the Dauphin."

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1825.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE

East India House, December 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.) laid before the Court an account of stock, per computation to the 1st of May 1824, as regarded this country, and to the 1st of May 1823, as regarded India; also an account of the actual expense of the corps of East India volunteers for the last year, ending August 1824, and an estimate for the ensuing year, ending August 1825. The sum for the first being £4,795 5s. and for the last, £3,128.—The number of men was 700.

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* then moved that the Court agree to a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 15th Instant, declaring a dividend of 5¼ per cent. on the Company's capital stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th July last, and ending on the 5th Jan. next.—Agreed to.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that a few days ago a letter had been received by the Court of Directors, from the Marquess of Hastings, dated Malta, Oct. 22d, and that they had, in consequence, determined to lay certain additional papers before the Court of Proprietors. He would beg their attention to the resolution of the Court of Directors, in order to inform them of the nature of these papers. That resolution was as follows—"Resolved, that agreeably to the request of the Marquess of Hastings, conveyed in his lordship's letter to Mr. Dart, dated Malta, the 22d of Oct. the political despatch from Bengal, dated the 30th March 1816, and the documents therein referred to, together with the Court's reply thereto, dated the 17th Sept. 1817, be printed, for the use of the Proprietors; also that the letters addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Baillie to the Secretary, under dates the 3d of March, and 10th of June 1817, with the answers of the Secretary thereto, be added to the foregoing printed compilation."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said he felt himself called upon to offer a few remarks on this subject. It could not but be remembered, that in June last a motion was made for the printing of the letter of the Marquess of Hastings, together with some other papers; he found, however, on his return to town at the end of October, that none of these papers had been printed. No less than six months had been spent in getting these documents printed, though, besides the letter which had been previously printed, there were only two letters of instruction to the President at Lucknow. What he wished to be informed of was, whether it was likely these papers would take longer time to print than the former; for if they came forth as tardily as those, it would be impossible to say when the subjects they refer to may be brought under the notice of the court.

The *Chairman*, in reply, stated that other papers, besides those mentioned by the hon. proprietor, were included in the resolution of June last, and that as some of them, being in the Secret Department, could not be made public without the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, application was made by the Secret Committee accordingly, for permission to produce them: an answer in the negative had been returned to that application, and communicated to the General Court on the 22d September last. So far the putting forth of Lord Hastings' Summary had been delayed by that circumstance: about that period, however, Sir John Doyle applied on the part of the noble Marquis, for some other documents, one of which, being on the secret records, could not be produced without the sanction of the India Board. The Board's sanction was applied for on the 21st September last, and the application repeated on the 3d November, and it was only on the 11th November that the Board's decision against the production of that document was made known to the Court of Directors. This had further delayed the appearance of the Summary, to which the documents applied for by Sir John Doyle, with the exception of course of that withheld by the Board, had been appended, and with which they had been recently published. He could assure the hon. proprietor that every attention had been shown to the wishes of the Court of Proprietors, and that, on that score, there was no ground of complaint.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* expressed much surprise at the hon. Chairman's explanation.

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought that the noble personage alluded to had sufficient cause to complain of the delay in the production of the papers relative to his administration; they had however, got some of them. The honorable Chairman had intimated that certain other papers of a very voluminous nature were in a process of selection. Would he permit him to ask him (for he considered him as well acquainted with the proceedings, as industry could render a man), whether these papers related to the Hyderabad affair?

The *Chairman* replied in the negative. With respect to the delay in the printing of the former papers, he could only refer to what he had already stated. With respect to the papers last spoken of being completed in a week, that he thought was impossible, as the documents were extremely voluminous. They did not relate to the Hyderabad loan, but to the transactions with Oude, and had been moved for by an hon. baronet now within the bar.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was obliged by the candour of the hon. Chairman. He believed the gentleman who had moved for the papers had been necessitated to leave London, and was thus precluded from selecting them. He was glad the papers were about to be produced, for he wished the conduct of residents in every part of India to be speedily made known. He thought it of the highest importance that the acts of the residents should be revised by the government of India. The candour and complaisance of the friends of the Marquess of Hastings could not, he believed, be exceeded. He said friend, and though he considered himself as independent a man as any in court, he yet gloried in being included in the list of the Marquess of Hastings' friends. They have shewn themselves always ready to comply with every appeal made to their patience. His hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had a few months ago moved for a resolution founded upon a resolution to which that court had recorded its assent, after a review of the noble Marquess's administration. What more had that resolution done than pledged the court to follow up their former resolution, and to make a fair and suitable allowance for that noble personage, whose conduct had met their decided approbation and eulogy? That was the whole extent of the resolution, and yet an hon. member was found to propose the previous production of papers relative to the Hyderabad loan. The subject was no sooner mentioned than his hon. friend and himself cordially assented in the production of the papers. Two months had now elapsed since the court had been put in possession of them, and he could not help considering it their sacred duty to determine one way or the other upon them; to decide whether the Marquess of Hastings was in future to live in honour or disgrace, and whether his family was to go down to posterity with undiminished lustre. If no other member anticipated him, he would himself call a court on that subject. He thought the Oude papers entitled to consideration, but he would not let their production delay his motion; and if they did not appear before the middle of January, he would bring forward his motion respecting the Hyderabad affair.

Colonel *Baillie* said, that he felt himself called upon to offer a few words to the court in consequence of the allusion which was made to him by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson). It was a small mistake on the part of that hon. and learned gentleman to state that the Oude papers had been [illegible] (Col. Baillie). Those [illegible] for by an honourable friend [illegible] Robinson, Bart.), with his [illegible] currence undoubtedly, and perhaps in some degree by his suggestion; but certainly by no means for the purpose of criminating, or even of depreciating the government of the Marquess of Hastings. The court would be pleased to bear in miud, that on a former occasion, when the summary of Lord Hastings' administration was moved for by some of his lordship's friends, to be printed and circulated among the proprietors, he, (Col. Baillie) in expressing his ready acquiescence in the motion for the production of that document, had felt himself called upon to question the accuracy of some of its statements, particularly those which referred to a painful and degrading thraldom, in which the vizier's government was alleged to be held inconsistently with the spirit of treaty; and to the description of the vizier's loans to the Company as of a spontaneous and gratuitous nature. With regard to the first of those statements, as appearing to implicate the character of Lord Hastings' predecessor in the government, it was his (Col. Baillie's) opinion, that the production of a portion of the political proceedings at the Court of Oude during Lord Minto's administration was unnecessary to determiue the question. With respect again to the loans, as he (Colonel Baillie) had been called upon in another place to explain the nature of those transactions, and had felt himself compelled to describe them in a manner greatly at variance with the statement in Lord Hastings' Summary, it seemed indispensible to the vindication of the truth of his testimony before the House of Commons, that the papers regarding those loans should be produced. Such, and such only, were the motives with which the Oude papers had been called for, and by no means the crimination of Lord Hastings. Nor was it at any time his (Colonel Baillie's) wish or intention to procrastinate the decision of the court on the merits of Lord Hastings' administration, the further discussion of which he, for one, was ready to enter on when, it might please the court to take it up. He had been absent from town, it was true, as stated by the hon. and learned gentleman, during a considerable part of the summer, being out of the direction for a year; but the delay in the production of those papers might be very easily accounted for without imputing it to his absence from town. The papers were extremely voluminous, comprising the greatest part of the political proceedings of the resident at Lucknow for a period of more than seven years, and much labour and time must be employed in collecting and preparing them for publication.

Mr. *R. Jackson* observed, that he understood the hon. ex-director to say, that the papers referred to a period of seven or eight years, during which he was a public functionary in India. He would, however, beg the hon. gentleman to recollect, that long after that period the Court of Directors had come to a most flattering resolution with respect to the Marquess of Hastings, and that with all the facts of the case before them. That Court has also unanimously agreed to and adopted that resolution. That was the rock on which he and his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had established themselves, and if the court were to publish a shipload of papers and documents, that rock would remain firm and unshaken. The only point on which a doubt could hang with respect to the noble Marquess's conduct was that brought under the notice of the court by an hon. member (Mr. J. Smith). Though that hon. gentleman admitted the general merits of the Marquess of Hastings, he appeared to entertain some doubts with respect to the Hyderabad transaction. A strong case would undoubtedly be made out against him, if, upon a consideration of those papers, his conduct should appear incorrect. But if, as he believed it would happen, the contrary would appear, if the Noble Marquess passed untouched out of the ordeal, what had they to do but to determine whether any thing had subsequently occurred to induce them to revoke the unanimous vote of the court? The question then would be, "what has occurred to affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings, since the passing of the commendatory vote of both courts?" If nothing should be found, then were they bound by every tie of honour to settle the business as speedily as might be, by declaring the noble Marquess exculpated from all blame.

Mr. *Hume* understood that the motion of the hon. ex-director's friend had for its object to criminate the character of the Marquess of Hastings; and he (Mr. Hume) had long ago stated his opinion that they should be put in possession of every document bearing upon the question. According, however, to the hon. gentleman's observations, the court had before them all these documents, and every thing which could possibly tend to fix any stigma on the noble Marquess's character. The hon. ex-director naturally felt offended when any thing was insinuated against his conduct at Oude. He had, however, assured them that there was nothing in the papers he had moved for which could affect the character of the Marquess of Hastings; but they must be considered as the whole [illegible] criminating matter at present before [illegible] papers moved for by the Noble [illegible] ainly contain [illegible] papers were brought forward, [illegible] proceed immediately to the consideration of the question. The intention of those who have moved for papers connected with the subject should first be learnt; whether they meant to originate any motion, or leave the matter entirely in the hands of his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird).

The hon. D Kinnaird wished to ask the hon. member (Mr. J. Smith), in public, a question which he had already asked him privately, and to which he had received a courteous answer. The question was far from being unimportant, inasmuch as it related to a form of proceeding which might affect absent persons. The purpose he had in proposing it in a public manner, was to afford the hon. gentlemen an opportunity of giving what explanation he might judge suitable. The hon. gentleman had moved for the Hyderabad papers, and he (Mr. Kinnaird) wished to know whether, when he had made himself master of them, he intended to found any motion upon them? He particularly mentioned the Hyderabad papers, because his hon. friend had moved for them originally alone, and had been induced on an after-suggestion to include in his motion all papers relating to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. On the transaction disclosed in those papers it was that the doubts of the hon. gentleman were founded when the question of the further remuneration of the noble Marquess was proposed, and he had declared he would oppose that question until those doubts were removed. The papers relative to that question had been for months before the court, and he should suppose every member had come to some definite decision with respect to the merits of the case. He (Mr. Kinnaird) felt himself in honour and justice, bound to resist any question of remuneration to the Noble Marquess until those papers had been disposed of, and that by a solemn vote of the Court, and not by any gentleman getting up and saying, he did not think they criminated the noble Marquess. The person who moved for papers naturally founded some resolution upon them. Had he (Mr. Kinnaird) moved for them, he should have expected hon. members to ask him respecting the resolution he intending to propose with respect to them; and he therefore thought his hon. friend was bound to propose some resolution expressive of his opinion upon them. What that opinion might be, he had not the slightest idea, but if hostile to the noble Marquess, he was ready to cope with it, and to coincide with it if it was in his favour. Were he, then, to propose any resolution respecting a grant to the noble Marquess, he would be asked why he did not first permit his hon. friend to speak upon the subject, and say whether his doubts were removed. He should be taunted by the imputation of asking to remunerate the Noble Marquess in defiance of the rumours respecting the Hyderabad affair. He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would inform him whether he meant to submit to the court any resolution on the subject.

Mr. John Smith said, that the hon. gentleman seemed to consider it imperative on him (Mr. Smith) to propose some resolution with respect to the transactions at Hyderabad. On that point, however, he entirely differed from the hon. gentleman. When last the question was brought under the notice of the court, certain rumours were in circulation repecting the loans of Hyderabad. He (Mr. Smith) had distinctly stated, that he knew of nothing to criminate the Marquess of Hastiugs. Rumours were undoubtedly afloat, and he thought he had only consulted the wishes of hon. members by acting the part he did. He begged to inform the court of the difficulty in which he was placed. He had perused and re-perused the papers, and had finally come to the conclusion that the case was of a mixed character. There were points in the affair of which he could not admit the sounduess of the reasoning of Sir C. Metcalf. What then, under such circumstances, could he do? Could he propose a specific motion? If, indeed, he had come to any determinate conclusion on the subject, he would have been prevented from bringing forward any proposition, by the consideration that his hon. friend was preparing some publication on the subject. He should very much like to see that publication, as haply it might illustrate and clear up the points on which there was some mystery. But there was another circumstance of great importance; Sir Wm. Rumhold, one of the parties implicated in the affair, was in Europe, and could not certainly remain silent. He did not wish that any formalities should prevent substantial justice from being done. He had no prejudices on the subject, for he had no particular knowledge of either of the parties. He had moved for the papers under the impression that he was acting a just and honourable part, and that was his opinion still. He might be asked why he waited to hear what other persons might say, and not confine himself to the papers as far as they related to the Marquess of Hastings? But they could not enter upon the question without taking it on all its parts. If the house of Palmer and Co. have acted properly, then no blame can attach to the Marquess of Hastings. The papers required considerable explanation; there were points in them which did not meet with his approbation at all; and there were gentlemen then in his eye, who had held high situations in India, and taken an active part in the proceedings, who had expressed their marked censure of matters disclosed in the papers. The subject, he looked upon it, required very grave consideration. He could not admit it as a general rule, that whoever calls for papers on any subject is bound to submit a motion on the subject. If it were so, he believed the motions for papers would be of very rare occurrence. He wished to be understood as giving no opinion whatever on the subject, with one exception, which was, that in the view of the case he had already formed, the house of Palmer and Co. had been treated with a severity of which he did not approve. If any of the persons concerned in the transactions wished to bring forward any statement, he desired it might be made known. He should conclude with the words which ought to be held as a sacred principle in the mind of every free born briton: *audi alteram partem.*

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, as the hon. gentleman had disavowed all intention to make a motion on the subject, he hoped he should not be considered wanting in courtesy if he brought forward a substantive proposition connected with it. But if the hon. proprietor wished for more time to make up his mind, let him have it. He had, it would seem, determined not to come to a conclusion on the subject until he saw a publication with his (Mr. Kinnaird's) name attached to it; but he could assure the hon. proprietor, that the matters to be treated of in that publication were of far greater importance than the character of the Marquess of Hastings. To raise the character of the noble Marquess did not need his explanations. He intended, as the task had been in a manner forced upon him, to submit resolutions relative to the parties implicated in the transactions, by many different motions: The Marquess of Hastings was not the person chiefly interested, others were much more deeply so:—he might indeed, almost say, the noble lord was not connected with them at all. He would endeavour to gain the co-operation of other proprietors in calling a court at a very early period, for the purpose of recording a distinct opinion relative to the Hyderabad pa-

pers; and he challenged all those who had doubts on the subject, to come forward and hear an explanation which would show how unjustly they have suspected the noble Marquess.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS BILLS.

The chairman laid before the court certain bills that were introduced during the last session of parliament, which repealed some acts relative to the commerce of India.

Mr. Hume inquired whether they were the Customs' Regulations bills?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and stated that the laws they repealed amounted in number to nearly two hundred, which were only passed last year.

Mr. Hume observed, that the bill did not apply exclusively to India.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

Mr. Hume inquired whether there was any report relative to the proceedings at the Company's college? He thought the report should be made at the first subsequent general court after the examination.

The Chairman said, the hon. member had been misinformed. The bye laws required that a report of the examinations should be read at the general court in September, which rule had been strictly complied with.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that when he had some months ago inquired whether the Deccan prize bounty was likely to be distributed, the Chairman had replied that the matter was referred to the Duke of Wellington, and some other persons. Nothing could tend more to promote the safety of India, which every proprietor must have at heart, than a proper regard to the distribution of booty. He wished to know whether any thing towards that object had been done since he last mentioned the subject.

The Chairman said, the matter did not come within the province of the Court of Directors, but belonged exclusively to the Treasury. A correspondence had taken place between the Court of Directors and the Treasury on this subject since the hon. proprietor last mentioned it, but he could not state the particulars.

BURNING OF WIDOWS.

Mr. Butterworth wished to ask whether any instructions had been sent out by the Court of Directors to discourage the practice of burning widows in India? It appeared from the papers laid before Parliament, that within the space of five years upwards of 3,000 widows had been sacrificed. He was unwilling to interfere with the prejudices of the natives, but he thought some measure should be adopted for stopping so barbarous a practice. He understood from many persons well acquainted with India, that it might be discouraged without any risk of disturbance.

The Chairman said, that a despatch on this subject had been sent out to Bengal in June 1823. That despatch had been laid before parliament, and afterwards on the table of the court. No answer had as yet been received to it.

Mr. Butterworth said he understood that Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Money had entered into a protest on the subject, which he wished to be produced.

Mr. Hume advised the hon. proprietor to give notice of a motion on the subject, for the purpose of saving time.

Mr. Butterworth said he would, at the next court, move for the production of the documents.

The Chairman said, it was not the fact that there was a protest. It was not in that state to be called a protest. Therefore, he hoped the hon. gentleman would not persist in his motion.

After a few words from Mr. Butterworth,

The Chairman advised him to let his notice stand; the Court of Directors would consider of it, and do what was expedient.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The hon. D. Kinnaird, said, the subject of the East India College was of so much importance that he could not on that occasion suffer it to be passed over in silence. In making the few observations which he was about to offer the court, he would carefully guard himself from throwing out any imputation against the professors at Haileybury. The fact was, he spoke on their behalf, and in their name, and consequently could be actuated by no ill feeling towards them. He believed that they never resorted to the practice of expulsion except where they found it necessary for the benefit of those pupils who remained in the college He, therefore, in calling for a list of those who had been expelled on a late occasion, did not mean to impugn the motives of the gentlemen who carried the law into effect. It was clear, that under the present system, this power must rest somewhere, and it was naturally enough vested in those who stood *in loco parenties*; and, therefore, he did not mean to cast any censure on the manner in which they exercised their discretion. But he should always think that when an expulsion took place where there was not an immoral stain, it was not right that a young man should have his prospects wholly ruined. Such was the case at Haileybury College, for an individual expelled from that establishment was rendered incapable of serving the Company in a civil capacity afterwards. In many instances, he believed, the parents would willingly remove their refractory children, if they were allowed to do so, but this was effectually prevented. The absurd custom prevailing, that every young man destined for their civil service should be educated at this establishment: the consequence was, that the professors were placed in the most invidious situation; they could not preserve order without having recourse to expulsion, and expulsion carried irretrievable ruin along with it. He wondered that the Directors had not yielded to the wish of the Professors, who were anxious to be relieved from a power of so very painful a nature. He should say no more, but move for the records of all the expulsions which had taken place since the last report was laid before the court.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion. It was important for the public interest, and the interest of education, that the truth should be known.

Mr. Butterworth hoped the honourable gentleman would not require the names of the young men. Such a disclosure would be highly injurious.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, certainly not. He would do every thing to sooth misfortune, not to aggravate it.

The Chairman stated, from the report of the College council, that one student, who was in his probationary term, had been removed, not expelled from the College: a second, had been sent away for a twelve month; and a third, for one term.

Mr. R. Jackson was proceeding in complaining that those persons who were expelled from the civil service could not serve the Company in any other capacity, when he was informed by

The Chairman, that such persons were now eligible to the military service.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the principle was a humane one. He was glad the cruelty of the old system was done away.

Mr, Hume said, it appeared from what the Chairman stated, that a person who had forfeited his word was expelled, and could not enter the civil service; but yet he was admitted into the military service, where honor was every thing. It was a stain and stigma on the whole service.

The Chairman said, in the case of the young man alluded to, he was merely rusticated for one term, not expelled. That punishment was deemed sufficient.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said his object was completely answered, and he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, it was very strange that two young gentlemen now in a state of removal, the one for a series of disreputable practices, and the other for participating in those practices, should, though rendered ineligible for the civil service, be suffered to adopt the military profession to-morrow.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. BUCKINGHAM AND ARNOT.

The Chairman said, the court was made special, at the request of two proprietors, for the purpose of calling for documents relative to the removal of the above named gentlemen from India. The requisition would be read by the clerk.

The clerk then read the following requisition.

"To the Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"Sir, We, the undersigned proprietors of India stock, duly qualified do hereby request, that the next Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, to be held on the 22d of December next, may be made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of laying before the court copies of all correspondence, minutes, and other documents connected with and explanatory of the suppression of the late Calcutta Journal, and the subsequent objections made to the renewal of its license, and also copies of all documents explanatory of the banishment from India of Mr. Sandford Arnot, an assistant in the office of that paper.

We remain, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servants,

"JOSEPH HUME.

"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD."

"*Bryanstone Square,*
Nov. 27, 1824."

Mr. Hume proceeded to address the court. As one of those who had signed the requisition, he felt it to be his imperious duty to bring all the circumstances of this case under the notice of proprietors. This was a question of the utmost importance. It was, in fact, one of the most vital questions that could be considered in any country where a love of freedom and government existed. It had been already brought before the court, and he was bound to say that, in introducing it, neither he, nor his honourable friend Mr. D. Kinnaird, were impelled by any feeling of anger or passion In again offering himself to the notice of the court, he had only to intreat their patient hearing, and he assured them he would b[illegible] as the circumstances of this imp[illegible] would allow him [illegible] occasion [illegible] government so on th[illegible] bad but [illegible] they might find something to admire in it. Human life was a mixture of good and evil, and he who expected perfection must be a mere visionary. It was, however, their duty whenever error was observable, to consider its origin, and endeavour to remove it. Amidst the blessings and advantages which the British government enjoyed, there was not a more powerful engine to correct immorality, and to diffuse knowledge, than a fair and proper degree of the liberty of the press; and he that would now step forth to check that stream which had wrought so much good, ought to state his reasons for taking such a course. It was for the individual who disliked the liberty of the press to point out the dangers which were likely to result from it. It was not for him (Mr. Hume) to prove all the advantages which a free press bestowed on mankind —but it was for those who were hostile to it, to expose the dangers to which it was likely to give rise. Would any man say, that Great Britain would be in her present enviable state (he spoke of her state comparatively, for there were many blots which he would wish to see removed) but for the freedom of the press? He would wait for an answer to that question, satisfied as he was that that answer must go to support his proposition. He would then ask why, if the freedom of the press did so much good here, an endeavour should be made to suppress it in another country whose destiny was placed in our hands? Why, he demanded, should we adopt measures to check the freedom of the press in India, and thereby to throw millions of people back into the depths of ignorance? Such had been the course pursued by the late Governor General. It was their duty to forward the best interests of India? but the steps which had recently been taken had a directly different tendency. Every effort had been made to remove those checks to the abuse of power which all rational men ought to unite in supporting. The abuse of power was a principle inherent in human nature, and every means ought to be taken to check and conteract that principle. The hon. member for Bramber (Mr. Wilberforce) had in the House of Commons, expressed himself most truly and eloquently on this point. In speaking on the conduct of a gallant officer who had been Governor of New South Wales, he said that power was a fascinating charm. Those, he observed, who were suddenly elevated were like persons hastily raised to an eminence. They lost their composure, they became dizzy and played the most antic tricks. The hon. gentleman farther stated that he was an observer of human life for forty years, and much as he respected the individual in question he would not allow him to possess power and authority unchecked and uncontroled. The man, said he, who wishes to do his duty before God and his country need not be afraid to have all his acts known and canvassed. In these sentiments he entirely coincided; and he felt that every act they did which tended to stifle the press and to prevent the due expression of public feeling in India, was disreputable to them. One advantage at least had been produced by the agitation of this subject; it had called forth the animadversion of the press in England. That press had been powerfully employed to prove the advantages of a free press, and to shew that no disadvantages could arise from it under a good government. He had been exceedingly sorry to hear what was asserted on a former occasion by a learned gentleman (Mr. Impey), and which had been echoed by the hon. Chairman, namely that the government of India was a despotism and must always continue to be one. For the opinion of the learned gentleman he did not care much, but he certainly was grieved when he heard the hon. Chairman reiterate that opinion. Undoubtedly seeing that their servants were removed to such a distance from them, they could not hope, with all the vigilance of a free press, and with all the benefit of an increased European population, to prevent abuses from creeping in. It ought, therefore, to be their first object to prevent, as far as they possibly could, the occurrence of such abuses. Up to 1765 the government of India was undoubtedly a despotism. The legislature then took a view of the proceedings in that country, and said, "we cannot permit such a system to go on. If this country be placed under the British government, we must govern it according to British law." Courts of justice were in consequence established,—the poorest wretch that existed in Hindostan was placed under the protection of the supreme court, and of the British laws. The legislature, it was true, found India a despotism, but it was not the fact that they had continued it one. If gentlemen would look to the evidence on which the bill passed at the period he alluded to were founded, they would find proceedings mentioned there of the most tyrannical nature; but by the words of the act which followed the examination, every individual in India was placed under the protection of the supreme court then sent out to Bengal. He, therefore, protested most solemnly against the idea of the government of India being a despotism. He did not attach much importance to what had fallen from the learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) but when the hon. Chairman agreed in the opinion which the learned gentleman, who, he was sorry was now absent, had laid down, he felt himself called upon to say that it was a falsification of the truth (he did not mean to use the phrase offensively), it was contrary to the facts of the case; the government of India was not a despotism. At an after period it was found so difficult to carry the law into effect, the parties upon whom it operated being in many instances removed six or seven hundred miles from the seat of government, that it was altered, and courts were established in the different provinces; but the principle, he contended, still remained the same. He felt it necessary to clear away all this rubbish, because he was anxious to address them as a government, not of despots, but of individuals who acted according to a regular system of law. Circumstances had of late occurred which compelled him to look at India as being placed in a degraded situation. It appeared that, as knowledge and information increased in this country, it was retrograding in the East. That court, he was sorry to say, had supported the directors in abetting acts of oppression; he regretted exceedingly that he and his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), with whom he generally concurred, should have taken a different view of this subject: no man was a greater supporter of moral and intellectual improvement than his learned friend. He favoured the dissemination of [illegible] ledge as much as any man with whom he was [illegible] he would only ask his learned [illegible] ng which he used with [illegible] of this country, to the [illegible] under our sway in India. In consequence, [illegible] ger. of these extraordinary proceedings, the people had began to think. From day to day publications had gone forth, which were calculated to give information on this subject. A series of excellent letters had been addressed to an hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes), which must flash conviction on the mind of any person who read them over with attention. Another publication, addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, which had appeared about three weeks since was so very able, that he thought he could not do better than to read some passages from it. Perhaps that publication was not so good as the letters addressed to Sir C. Forbes; but it placed the subject in a different point of view; it proved, incontestibly, that in every part of the world where the press was suffered to remain free, the people were rendered happy, and the government was firm and consolidated. Was there, he would ask, a man who could sincerely wish the liberty of the press to be abrogated? Truth could only be known by inquiry; it was by discussion from time to time that they could alone hope to arrive at the truth. This was a universal proposition, and it behoved his learned friend (Mr. R. Jackson), and those who supported his learned friend, to shew why a different rule should be adopted in India. He knew he would be asked, as he had occasion, why, when the people of India were in such a state of ignorance you should give them all this light at a moment's notice? He would say, in answer, that it was a disgrace to this country not to give it, seeing that the natives of India were in such a state of ignorances. (*Hear, hear!*) Where was the danger of imparting information? it was, in all cases, the enlightened that did right, and the ignorant that were precipitated into error. Why then did they not enlighten the people of India? Why did they not raise them in moral and intellectual character? It was a fact manifest throughout the page of history, that the more information was imparted to the people, the more were vicious and lawless practices repressed. This proposition was clearly proved in the publication addressed to the Marquess of Hastings, to which he had just alluded. It was written by a foreigner, and to him it was a matter of deep surprise that after a comparatively short stay in this country he could so clearly perceive the benefits arising, from the freedom of the press. The work shewed a vast deal of research; the author had collected materials from every part of Europe, with which he had elucidated this very important subject. It was said that we could not trust the people of India with a free press, because if it were allowed, they would become disgusted with the government; this, however, was a mere fallacy; it was not the operation of a free press, but acts of oppression and injury that disgusted a people with their government. The book to which he alluded, said, "the principal object of a free press was to expose abuses; it must, therefore, be invariably hostile to the power of individuals, & subservient to the ends of good govt. Now he demanded was it not the disposition of those who were invested with power, to extend it as far as possible? The comforts and conveniences of life were dear to every man, and he who was in power, would use all the means he possessed to secure to himself as great a portion of those comforts and conveniences as he possibly could, by oppressing others, this was nothing more than human nature. In proportion as an individual in power grasped after more than he actually worked for, he must, of necessity, oppress and crush those who were below him. It was the business of the press, like a watchful sentinel, to give notice whenever such inroads were made. The work in question went on to inquire "who were they, who really opened the doors to revolution? Were they those who were friendly to the diffusion of knowledge, or those who opposed all discussion?" It was said, (continued Mr. Hume) in that court, that the freedom of the press would lead to revolution: but this was a complete fallacy. Why should the Indian government be afraid of mere paper bullets? Could it be supposed that mere words would rouse the people to rebellion. If they were, upon such pretence, to give up the people of India to ignorance and vice, it would be a shameful and heartless proceeding. The author to whom he alluded, went on to ask, "by what means could seditions and disorders be best prevented? By those only," he answers, "which puts a stop to public abuses, by exposing them to general censure." This was a self evident principle—could any thing so effectually check the bad conduct of a public functionary, as the dread that he would be held up to public notice and public detestation. In making such an exposition, he would not sanction a word of untruth against any man; he would not enter into the private conduct of an individual; he would not make a remark on his domestic affairs; he would confine himself to his acts as a public man. He admitted that where perfect freedom existed, turbulence must occasionally take place; but what was the most likely engine to prevent turbulence; Was it not a free press, which exposed abuses the moment they were pointed out? The press had been very properly called a species of safety valve. In a country where there was not a free press, and where abuses existed, things went on in a gloomy and silent manner; but where there was a free press, tyranny was proclaimed, men began to think, meetings took place, and those revolutions were prevented which the policy, or rather the impolicy, of a bad government was calculated to produce. Such were the important effects produced by a free press; he would compare the press to a mirror, where the faults of every man were carefully reflected. Individuals might at one period of their lives take up erroneous opinions conceiving them to be correct ones; but if those opinions were examined, exposed, and proved to be wrong, in the public press, those who adopted them would be obliged to give them up. For his own part, he was fond of this species of public examination; he would feel grateful to any man who sent him a critique on his conduct? he would not, by any means, take it ill—on the contrary he would look upon such a man as a good and sincere friend. When observations were made upon him, he asked, "are they, or are they not true?" If he found that they were, and that he discovered himself in the wrong, he immediately endeavoured to correct his error. Now, he supposed that this feeling operated in the same way with other men; he did not suppose that his sentiments differed from those of human nature in general; if so, was it not perfectly clear that a free discussion was the parent of every great advantage? He could bring forward a number of quotations from the book to which he had already alluded, to shew that in every country of Europe where a free press existed, commotions were exceedingly rare, but, that where the press was destroyed, seditious meetings for the recovery of public liberty, were extremely frequent. The accounts of the house of Palmer and Co., immense as they were, and numerous as were the creditors, were stated to have been examined and decided on in forty eight hours; for though three days had nominally passed, one of those days was Sunday, on which day, of course, no business was transacted, an account of £10 10s, brought before any board in this country would, if disputed, have been thoroughly examined. It would not have been decided on, as Mr. Adam had decided on the accounts of Palmer and Co. On the 18th of July, those accounts were received from Hyderabad, and within forty-eight hours afterwards a decision was come to by Mr. Adam, which was to consign a house sanctioned by the government, (no matter whether they were right or wrong in doing so) to utter ruin. That house had been in a very flourishing state; individuals of all classes had become their clients Mr. Adam had put an end to their prosperity.

Mr. Rr. Jackson begged pardon for interrupting the hon. gentleman; but he could not help thinking that the present purport of his speech was wholly irrelevant to the question, in support of which he had arisen. That question was the moving for papers relative to the state of the press in India, and now he was chin-deep in the affair of Hyderabad. That business, he had no doubt, would in its turn, be fully discussed, and he certainly thought that, at present it was quite irrelevant to the abuses of the press in India. His hon. friend had also aimed a knock down blow at Mr. Adam; but he trusted that Mr. Adam when the question came to be discussed, would come out of that contest with as high and honourable a character as that which had been awarded to him on a late occasion by the almost unanimous voice of the Court.

Mr. Stewart said that the gentleman who had opened this debate had declared it to be his opinion that his (Mr. Stewart's) conduct relative to this affair required explanation. Any explanation that might be required of him he was ready to give; and he trusted to the candour of the hon. gentleman to make a specific statement so that he might meet it fairly.

Mr. Hume then continued. Mr. Adam had taken upon himself to pronounce his judgment intirely from an *exparte* statement; but now that they were placed in the situation of judges to pronounce on his conduct, he trusted that no such course

would be pursued by them. It had been objected, that the business of Hyderabad had nothing to do with this question. But he confessed that he found it difficult to separate the conduct of Mr. Adam with respect to Messrs Palmer, and to the deportion of Mr. Arnot. So far, therefore, from thinking it irrelevant, it appeared to him to be quite necessary to his case. He had no objection at that moment to go into the question of the Hyderabad papers, and he must say that the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stewart) did require explanation. So much was said as to the improbability of individuals changing suddenly from one line of conduct to another, that he could not avoid noticing what had occurred when Mr. Adam was about to resign his government. On that occasion it would be found that individuals who for thirty years had been strenuous supporters of the liberty of the press, turned suddenly round and voted addresses to the very man who for a long period was opposed most decidedly to that liberty. So much for the consistency of those persons. *He would now come to the immediate question* which he wished to bring before the court. He would separate the subject into two divisons, namely, the deportation of Mr. Arnot, and the suppression of the Calcutta Journal. He would begin with the latter part of the subject. He conceived that any act which brought ruin on an individual was well worthy of the consideration of those who were at the head of the Government under which the evil was perpetrated. The case of Mr. Buckingham had been argued *over and over again*; but the circumstances had not been so fully stated as they deserved. As a company of merchants, those whom he now addressed ought to respect private dealings and private property. Upwards of a million and half was said to be invested by brewers in publichouses; &, when called in to interfere with this monopoly, what was the answer? "Oh, it has grown up by the degrees, and we cannot ruin those individuals who have grown up by these speculations." But no such protection was extended to Mr. Buckingham. He here begged leave to put a case in point. The late Mr. Perry by his talent and industry raised the Morning Chronicle to a most extensive circulation. When he died, that journal sold for £40.000. Speaking of that genteman, as a public journalist, he must observe that his fairness and candor, even amidst the contest of conflicting opinions, procured for him general respect. Another individual (Mr. Buckingham) went out under the sanction of a government license to India. He by his abilities, raised the Calcutta Journal to the value of £40,000. The same sum as that for which the Morning Chronicle was sold. He wished to go on in India as Mr. Perry had gone on in this country. He knew of no law that forbede him to do so; and yet in the midst of his avocations, the government thought fit to destroy his property. What would have been said of the government here had they sent an imperative order to Mr. Perry to suspend his journal; What would have been said if such an attempt were made to destroy his property? (Hear, hear!) Would not every man in the country have exclaimed against this as a tyrannous and arbitrary act? And if such an act were committed in Bengal, ought they not immediately to put an end to the practice? Mr. Buckingham at the end of four years made his paper worth £40,000? the proof of which was to be found in the fact that one fourth of his journal had sold for £10.000. He retained in his own hands the remainder of the concern; but the journal was ultimately put down by the power of the Government of India. And what for? Why for exposing and reprobating an act which the directors themselves afterwards condemned. That act was the appointing an individual, a clergyman to the, situation of clark to the Stationary Office. (Hear, hear!) No, because Mr. Buckingham had exposed this transacton, Mr. Adam in the plenitude of his power, had thought proper to send that gentleman away, by doing so he destroyed all his views in life. Under these circumstances Mr. Buckingham had been sent home. It was, however, stated in the letter ordering him to quite India, that the charge would be made with all respect to the property concerned. The conduct, however. that had been pursued was at variance with the promise which had been given. When Mr. Buckingham left India he transferred his paper and every thing connected with it to a gentleman named Sandys. That individual being a native, the government could not send him about his business. Mr. Arnot, who acted as sub-editor of the paper, when applied to, stated, that he had nothing to do with certain articles against which objections had been made. But Mr. Adam framed a number of regulations which would enable him effectually to put a stop to the circulation of any publication in India, whether it was the Edinburgh or the Quarterly Review, or any other work against which he harboured an objection. What was the reason, he should be glad to know, why different rules were made on this subject at the different Presidencies? There was one rule at Madras, another at Bombay, and a third at Calcutta. It was, he contended, a direliction of their duty to the British public, an injury to liberty, and an offence against the Indian people at large, if they failed in receiving and remodelling the system. There should be no favour on the one hand; there should be no oppression on the other. There should not be a rule for one set of people, and an ordinance of a different description for another body. When application was made in the supreme Court to sanction the new regulations for the government of the Indian press, the proprietors of the Calcutta journal said, "We shall be ruined; our licence will be taken away: we shall be totally at the mercy of government." "No," said Sir Francis Macnaghten, "I pledge my word that such will not be the case. If any harm were likely to occur to you or to your paper, I would not sign these regulations. I pledge myself that you shall have your licence." Well how did the government proceed? Why, in September certain paragraphs appeared in the Callcutta Journals, and the secretary of government wrote to the editors complaining of them. He had looked to some of those paragraphs, and really he thought they could not offend the most squeamish palate. Government having taken offence at these inocuous articles, held the editor and sub-editor to be alike accountable for them; although they had been previously informed, that the sub-editor had nothing whatever to do with them. The Secretarys to the government however joined the two editort together as *participes criminis* in those articles. He was convinced, as he had before said, that the most squeamish individual, if he carefully read over those productions, could not justly find fault with them.

At the very time of which he was speaking, the Indian John Bull was allowed to range at large, uncontrolled. One of the articles which appeared in the Calcutta Journal, was an answer to a letter signed "Paul Puzzlepate," which had been published in the John Bull. That letter accused the John Bull of inconsistency, in not attacking him (Mr. Hume), because he had, when acting as a surgeon, entered into a commissariat contract. This was altogether false. He never made any such contract. The John Bull was, however, allowed to attack him with all possible violence, but when any thing was said in his defence the act was treated as highly criminal. Those individuals suffered him (Mr. Hume) to be reviled with impunity, but the moment a little bit of an answer was given to the accusation they pounced on it as an offence of great magnitude. This was the warfare that was carried on in India; this was the manner in which those would be considered pure men in the Company's government who were anxious to do justice; this was the manner by which they wished to support the character of honest and honorable men. These were, however, individuals who were determined, no matter what the means to which they resorted, to become notorious. (Hear hear! from Mr. S. Dixon.) His hon. friend cried "hear, hear" He was obliged to him & very well understood what he meant, but his hon. friend ought to recollect that there were two sorts of notoriety, a good & a bad notoriety, and he was now only speaking of the latter. Application was made to Government for a licence for this paper on the 6th of November, many months after Mr. Buckingham had quitted India; and about a month afterwards it was signified to the agents, Messrs. Alexander and Co., who had the property in their care, that if the owners of that journal would allow an editor to be appointed who was agreeable to government, a licence might he obtained. Who then was the person selected? After some delay, Mr. Muston was at last appointed. The remuneration to Mr. Muston was to have been liberal. He was to have received a salary of £1,000 a year. It should be observed that Dr. Abel, though a clever man, was rejected as editor, because it was thought he would not answer the purpose of government. Well, the paper was prepared, and a license was permitted to be given on a certain day; but suddenly a stop was put to the whole proceeding. Immediately upon this resolution being formed, a letter was written, in which it was stated that no license would be granted to the paper if Mr. Buckingham had any thing to do with it. It really was laughable to observe what a bugbear Mr. Buckingham was to the Indian Government. They said to the proprietors of the paper, "you may have a license for year, provided Mr. Buckinghan has no influence over your journal!" But, as they were apprehensive that he would continue to have some influence over the paper, they, therefore, refused to grant any license at all. The result was that Messrs. Alexander and Co., the agents of Mr. Buckingham, after consulting with the persons concerned on the spot, sold all the types &c, of the establishment to Mr, Muston. By this means Mr. Buckingham had lost £8,000 a year which his journal was making at the time when it was forcibly put down. What did Mr. Buckingham and his friends want? They wanted nothing more than was just and proper. They said, "let us be tried for any offence of which we may be accused by a jury of our country, but do not rob us under a new and fanciful system, by which paragraphs of a most scurrilous nature are tolerated in one paper, while statements of public interest and importance are reprobated when they appear in another." The property of Mr. Buckingham was by the sale of his types, &c., diminished down to £15,000. Mr. Buckingham had been made a beggar in this country. He and his partners had been robbed of £40,000. If he (Mr. Hume) could not substantiate every thing he had said, by the evidence of documents, he would never ask to be credited again. He called for justice in behalf of Mr. Buckingham. The conduct which had been pursued towards him was a violation of that confidence which he had placed in that government. He and his partners were willing to abide by any decision against them in a court of justice, but they protested, as they had a right to do, against the act of deportation, which had produced misery and ruin. He believed it had been stated very truly, that the ruin of Mr. Buckingham had been predicted and predetermined before the Marquess of Hastings left India. The fact, he understood, had been stated in different companies; and, if evidence of that nature were produced, Mr. Buckingham might extract from Mr. Adam a recompense for those injuries which had been inflicted on him—Injuries not growing out of the circumstances of the case, but arising from the unfortunate feelings which Mr. Adam had cherished. It was a very short space from the 18th of January, when the Marquess of Hastings left India, to the 15th of February, when Mr. Buckingham was deported from it. He called on them as Englishmen, anxious to support their honour and character, not to suffer such a system to prevail. They could not know how far misrule and misgovernment might have been carried, when the voice of complaint was not allowed to be heard. If Mr. Buckingham he wrong, let him suffer the punishment legally due to his offence; but if, on the other hand, he had been persecuted through a spirit of party feeling—If they saw a series of events taking place which were evidently predetermined—if they found that the selected object could not escape from the talons of his enemies—then he implored the court to enter into a minute inquiry. Let justice be done and let retribution fall where it ought (*Hear hear!*) He should now address himself shortly to the case of Mr. Arnot. He was aware that the circumstances in which that gentlemen was placed, did, in a legal point of view, take him out of the protection of the court; but he was of opinion that those circumstances ought not to deprive him of their commisseration He, too, had been sent from India and why? *because he was not furnished with a license* to remain there. Mr. Arnot, it appeared, went out to India without a license. On that ground, after he had been attached to the Calcutta Journal, he was sent to England. Now, it was well known that many hundreds of individuals remained in India without a license; and, admitting the right of the Company to send any person under those circumstances, it must be felt as a very hard case, by any person selected out of 500 or even 1000, when that power was put in force with respect to him. Mr. Arnot, as he had already observed, proceeded to India without a license, for the purpose of filling a mercantile situation there. He belonged, indeed, to that rank of which the middle class of society was composed in that country. He wished that there were more persons of that description in India. They wanted Englishmen there—they wanted colonization in that country—they wanted an enlightened body of people. Now what was Mr. Arnot? He was one of those 500 or 5000 unlicensed Englishmen in India, of whom a return was made every six months to government. The government knew that those persons were there; they received from the police, a regular return of their names. Notwithstanding this Mr. Arnot was selected to be sent home in the most extraordinary manner. If any individual asserted that the letter of the secretary on that occasion, added to the dignity of the government, he must say that he could entertain no very dignified opinion of the individual so thinking. Mr. Sandys, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, could not be touched; but the government said, in their official letter, that the *Editors* had so conducted themselves as to call for a positive interference. When Mr. Arnot received notice that he was to be deported, he waited on the proper authorities. He said, "I got a situation here, and hoped in time, not only to provide for myself, but to amass considerable property. I have been unfortunate. I am now in debt to the amount of 10.000 or 12,000 rupees, but I have procured a situation, by the profits of which I shall be enabled to realise an independence, which is the great wish of every man. If you will not send me away, I promise to have nothing to do with this Journal, nor will I put my pen to paper for any publication whatsoever. I will apply myself solely to mercantile pursuits; only give me a trial, and you shall find that I will keep my word." This, however, the government refused, although Mr. Arnot was guilty of no moral crwe. He was, in fact, the scapegoat of the papeir.

All his humble supplications were useless; all his humble supplications were made in vain, and he (Mr. Hume) regretted to see a man of fine acquirements (after writing various memorials which did credit to his head and heart) treated, not only with neglect, but with very great harshness. Lord Amherst, caused Mr. Arnot to be arrested and imprisoned. Mr. Arnot said, "you have no right to do this," and he applied to the supreme court for relief. The result of the application was, that a writ of Habeas Corpus was granted; Mr. Justice Macnaghten observing, that every Englishman had a right to his liberty till he lost it by due course of trial. He farther stated, that the Act of Parliament conferring the authority under which an individual might be sent out of the country, gave no power of imprisonment. Mr. Arnot, as he before observed, was liberated and remained for two moths in that situation, perfectly free in Calcutta. He hoped the govt. would have suffered him to continue there. He went up to Serampore, which was a foreign settlement, where individuals, whether they owed 1,000 or 10,000 rupees, might remain in safety. Individuals in debt were protected there; all, except felons, might there claim a sanctuary. A police magistrate, however, proceeded to Serampore, and in defiance of the government, in violation of the law of France, which was pledged to give protection to persons not guilty of felony, Mr. Arnot was taken out of his bed, and, without seeing his creditors, was hurried on ship board. He then wrote to the government, as the ship was proceeding by a circuitous route to England, as it was bound in the first place to the unhealthy settlement of Bencooen, beseeching them to allow him to come direct o this country. He observed that there were vessels about to proceed to England, the captains of which had offered him his passage free of expense. Amongst these vessels he mentioned the Neptune and the Flora, which had every superior accommodation for passengers. He farther stated, that though the law gave the government liberty to send him to England, yet it did not empower them to send him home by a circuitous route. His humble supplications were, however, ineffectual. What rendered his situation still more unpleasant was, that the Fame, the vessel in which he was to sail was directed to wait four or five months for Sir Stamford Raffles. Why should Mr. Arnot have been taken to Bencoolen, while the captains of several vessels offered him a free passage home? It was said that the law directed him to be carried home in a Company's ship, whilst the others were private-traders. The Fame, it should be observed, was herself an extra ship. But he would ask, was there in fact any just rule to prevent an individual from embarking in a private vessel, if he chose to defray the expense attending such a proceeding? The accommodation on board the Fame was taken up by Sir Stamford Raffles and his suite. The consequence was that Mr. Arnot was compelled to mess with the boatswain and carpenter. The law provided, that when a foreigner was sent out of India, he should be furnished with every comfort suitable to the situation which he had filled in society. Why, he demanded, should a different course be pursued towards Englishmen? Mr. Arnot proceeded to Bencoolen, where the ship was burned. The captain it appeared, was directed not to let him leave the vessel till she arrived in England. By the humane interference of Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Arnot obtained leave to go on shore at Bencoolen, as he was afflicted with a bilious complaint. Sir Stamford Raffles had lost much in the fire on board the Fame; the materials of much of that knowledge which it was essential for them, as interested in the affairs of India, to be acquainted with, had been destroyed. There were many directors and many proprietors, who were not sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the empire which they governed. He could wish to have many such men in their service as Sir Stamford Raffles—men who would bring the east and the west more closely together—men who would import from the east whatever tended to the advancement of knowledge, and who would, in return, repay the benefit by the introduction of the arts and sciences of the west. He hoped that the services of Sir Stamford Raffles would not long be lost to the Company. In saying this he was not actuated by any private motive—he never saw Sir S. Raffles but once, and that was on a public occasion. That individual had, of course, his friends and foes like every other man; but he would say, that as a public servant, as a friend to literature and science, and an upholder of good government, he thought there were very few who could be placed in comparison with him. He had no doubt that wherever he was employed he would acquit himself with honour and glory. But to return to Mr. Arnot; he was informed by the captain, that he could not be accommodated with his mess for less than 2,500 rupees; the government having allowed him 800 rupees for that purpose. Mr. Arnot did the captain justice, for he admitted that he might have asked double that sum if he pleased. But how was Mr. Arnot situated? He was obliged to give 2.000 rupees out of his own pocket for the accomodation which he received in the carpenter's mess. Few, indeed, were the comforts he enjoyed, and they were amply paid for. He (Mr. Hume) was of opinion that the Company would not act with their usual liberality if they did not refund the sum which Mr. Arnot had advanced. Assisted by Sir Stamford Raffles, Mr. Arnot returned to Bengal, and he again called on the government to let him try his fortune; but this application had also been refused. "He said, do allow me to wait till my friends in England procure me a license; I will consent to remain, shut up out your sight and presence, if you will allow me to continue here." That miserable boon was, however denied. It seemed as if a determination existed to ruin every person connected with Mr. Buckingham. At the very time these unfortunate proceedings were adopted with respect to Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot, it would be well to inquire as to what took place at Hyderabad. A house had there been established by the Mesers. Palmer, which was about to be consigned to ruin. He recollected when General Palmer, the father of these young men, was looked to by the Company as an able, intelligent, and zealous servant; and he hoped that they would not now reverse the maxim, that children should not suffer in consequence of the good acts of their parents. He thought the services of General Palmer should be taken into consideration; he thought that the government should pause before they ruined sons of so excellent an officer. Mr. Lamb and the two Messrs. Palmer were connected with this firm, the transactions of which involved upwards of a million of money. Mr. Adam had, however, with the same haste as he banished Mr. Buckingham from India, ordered Mr. Lamb to quit the country. That gentleman aid, "I have the principal charge of this concern, to the amount of a million and a half. If I am driven away, the affairs will, with difficulty, be wound up; let me stay, that I may prevent the beggary of thousands." He was told that he might remain for six weeks to wind up the affirs of the concern; this was a short time; but it was an age, compared with the period taken by Mr. Adam, the governor general.

Mr. S. Dixon put it to the candour of the hon gentleman, whether it was proper, as the conduc of Mr. Adam was likely to be considered hereafter it should be now incidentally brought forward.

Captain Loch said, he pledged himself that when Mr. Adam came to this country, he would meet the hon. gentleman face to face, on any charge that might be brought.

Mr Hume—"Can the hon. gen. state when Mr. Adam will come home."

Mr. R. Jackson—"I hope, for the sake of all parties, that he will arrive at a very early period"

Mr. Hume proceeded He wished to shew the feeling that was excited in India by the conduct of Mr. Addam in this case. The creditors of the house had looked over the affairs of the concern, and found that the partners were all honourable men. There were assets to the amount of fourteen laces of rupees; and they were only prevented from settling all demands made upon them, by the act of power which the governor-general had exercised. He stated this to shew the mischief arising from deportation; and to put an end to so unjust a system, he would move for papers, in the terms of the requisition, which would fully bear out the reprobation he had bestowed upon it; he had spoken from documents, and he would call for those documents, to bear out his statements. He might have expressed himself strongly; but any warmth that he had manifested arose entirely from the detestation in which he held such conduct as he had described. He objected to the system of enporting detirely; the two cases which he had introduced to the notice of the court, formed but a speck in the general mass of evil that must arise from so vicious a system. The hon. proprietor then concluded, by moving for minutes of all documents connected with the removal from India of Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and Mr. Arnot; and with the suppression of the Calcutta Journal.

The hon. D. Kinnaird seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson said, as his hon. friend had persuaded [illegible] that he would find in him (Mr. Jackson) [illegible] ter, he took this early opportunity to state he had no objection to the production of the documents moved for; he agreed to their production, in the hope that it would lead to some of those wholesome conclusions that were adverted to in the debate at the last general court; for it would be remarked, that in a very full assembly of proprietors, but one sentiment seemed almost universally to prevail, namely that Mr. Buckingham had been a candidate for martydom, and that he ultimately arrived at the point which he appeared so desirous of attaining. His hon friend had spoken of a well regulated press. He had not contended for that which he called on a previous ocasion the uncontroled feedom of the press. Now he (Mr. Jackson) was ready to consider whether the regulations adopted by the Marquis of Hastings, which Mr. Buckingham had so much lauded, if fairly and justly acted on, did not afford ample means of enlightening the people of India for every good and useful purpose. He was friendly to a well regulated press, but he was anxious that every thing like blasphemy and sedition should be effectually checked. His hon. friend had said, on a former occasion, "I am for an uncontroled freedom of the press, in the most extensive sense of the word: I think that neither private character nor public safety can be endangered by it; because those who offend may be brought before a jury of their country." This, however, was a fallacious view of the question; his hon. friend must recollect how strongly it was stated, by more than one individual in that court, that in civil cases, the judge in India was obliged to decide, in consequence of a want of European inhabitants to form a jury; and, even in criminal cases, the deficiency of members was found exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. S. Dixon said, if the learned gentleman did not mean to oppose the production of those papers, would it not be as well if he reserved his observations until the documents were laid before them?

Mr. R. Jackson said he would willingly do any thing to conciliate the opinion of his hon. friend, but there were two or three points to which he felt it necessary or advert. He was, as much as any man, favourable to a well regulated freedom of the press in India; a new scheme had been introduced there—— that of a licenser; and if it should turn out, upon examination, that the present set of regulations did not admit of the most extensive degree of virtuous information that could be imagined, then it would become the duty of the directors and proprietors to open the press, and to remedy the evil. His hon. friend had remarked, that the cases which he had brought before the court, were but specks, compared with the general interest of the subject; and he (Mr. Jackson) regretted very much that his hon. friend had not enlarged more upon that general interest, which, so far as his voice went, formed the reason for his agreeing to the productions of those papers; because he felt that if the existing system was not sufficiently large and liberal, it was their duty to render it so. If the present rules for licensing were not properly attended to---it private passion appeared to supersede public principle.--- he was quite sure that he was address-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ing a body which would not allow such a state of things to continue.

The Chairman——" I am sorry to interrupt the learned gentleman; it was my intention to have addressed the court immediately after the motion had been made. As the learned gentleman seems to think that no opposition will be offered to this motion, I feel myself called on to say, that I, for one, am not prepared to grant those papers, and when the learned gentleman has concluded, I shall state my reasons for not acceding to the motion."

Mr. R. Jackson continued. If two individuals had been injured, it was in the power of that court to do them justice. The last person who had been introduced to their notice (Mr. Arnot) might have a strong claim on their humanity, if not on their justice; allowing that to be the case, he was sure the claim would not be made in vain. Sorry he was that the speech of his hon. friend, which should have been altogether a series of explanation, had been made, much to the annoyance of his (Mr Jackson's) feelings; a speech of censure and prejudication, with respect to an individual who had lately held a high office under the Company. All he asked for Mr. Adam or Lord Amherst, was, that his hon. friend, the court, and the public, s ould forbear from coming to any conclusion until the documents now called for were produced. His Hon. friend had fallen into one palpable mistake, which showed the folly of delivering one's self up to sanguine and impetuous feelings; he had spoken of Mr. Adam and his coadjutors, as shewing extraordinary prowess when they had weak adversaries to deal with, but as man who sank to nothing, who were "jellied by their tears" the moment the Burmese war broke out Now the fact was, that, at the time of the commencement of the Burmese war Mr. Adam had not returned to Calcutta; he was at that period in a remote part of the country, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health; he had, in truth, comparatively no more to do with the Burmese war than he (Mr. Jackson) had. He implored the court not to prejudge this question until the premises were fairly laid before them: let them not hastily condemn a man who was upon a recent occassion, declared by the almost unanimous voice of that court, to be worthy of the honour which was then bestowed on him, he was convinced that Mr. Adam would be ready to meet any charge advanced against him, let it be made when it might. He called on his hon. friend not to decide without due consideration, and not venture on a decision until the documents were produced. That court was enabled to pour something like balm into the wounds of a man, towards whom, perhaps, the constituted authorities in India could not have acted differently. He thought this was the fact; for, though it was the practice of the Indian government not to take notice of persons residing in that country without license, so long as they conducted themselves peaceably, yet, if it were made known he cared not under what circumstances, that a person was living there without the proper authority, it became the duty of the Governor General to say, I have been informed that you are residing here without license, and I cannot permit you to remain in the country." Lord Amherst might s y, in his defence, that he had done nothing more, with respect to Mr. Arnot, than had been previously done by Sir Evan Nepean, with respect to Mr. Buckinghan. Sir Evan Nepean admired the talents of Mr. Buckingham, and yet, when the latter wished to remain in India till he could procure a license, Sir Evan Nepean said, "I have no choice—the matter has come before me officially; I wish you may procure a license, but you must go home until you get it it." Under all the circumstances of he case, he found himself bound, in wisdom as well as justice, to vote for the production of those papers.

The *Chairman* said, though he might regret that he had not had an earlier opportunity of addressing the court, yet he was sure the proprietors must have been much pleased to have heard the speech of the learned gentleman who had just sat down That speech gave a complete answer to many of the remarks and assertions of the hon. mover. *Whatever might be said of the liberty of the press certain it was, that they had this day witnessed a practical illustration of the freedom of speech.* The hon mover had not confined himself to the question of the Indian press; but he had gone into a review of the Hyderabad transaction; and, in speaking on each of those subjects, he had indulged himself in a strain of *abuse* of certain individuals altogether unjustifiable, and which he (the Chairman) could not sufficiently reprobate. He now begged leave to state, that he was authorized by his hon. colleagues, to move the previous question on the [redacted] tion of the hon. gentleman; and, to avoid any [redacted] hension of the grounds on which they were of opi[redacted] that this course should be taken, he should cause the resolution of the Court of Directors to be read Before, however, so doing, particularly appealed to by the hon. mover on this occasion as he was, he was desirous to say a few words with respect to the opinion which the hon. mover declared him to have delivered, that the government of India was a despotism. The honorable mover urged that such was the case only up to a certain time, and that the charter of justice granted in 1773, placed the native population under the protection of British laws, as administered by the Supreme Court. Now he would read extracts from the acts of parliament, with reference to the situation in which the people of India were placed, and which would bear him out in the statement he had made at a former court. They would see how far the acts of the legislature had placed the people under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. In the act of parliament, which was the foundation of the hon. proprietor's remarks, it was set forth, "that the new charter, which his Majesty is here-in-before empowered to grant, shall and may extend to all *British Subjects* who shall reside in the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, or any of them, under the protection of the said United Company; and the same charter shall be competent and effectual, and the supreme court of judicature, thereby to be established, shall have full power and authority to hear & determine all complaints against any of his *Majesty's subjects*, for any crimes, misdemeanours, or oppressions committed, or to be committed; & also to enter into, hear & determine any suits or actions whatsoever against any of his *Majesty's subjects* in Bengal, Bohar, and Orissa, and any suit, action, or complaint, against any person who shall, at the time when such debt, or cause of action or complaint shall have arisen, have *been employed by*, or shall then have been, directly or indirectly, in *the service of* the said United Company, or of any of his *Majesty's subjects*". This he presumed, was a limitation of the authority of the Supreme Court to the British subjects and the Company's servants. The court would see how far the hon. mover was correct in his assertion that the people of India had been taken out of a state of despotism, by the establishment of the Supreme court of Judicature. He was aware that others gave it a different construction; and this called for the act subsequently passed in 1781, under the superintendance of Mr. Burke, no mean authority, for the purpose of removing certain doubts to which the former statute had given rise; and that law placed the natives of India on their present footing. By that law their Indian subjects were declared amenable to the authority of the Governor-General in Council, *to* whom very large powers were granted, for the purposes of government. He felt extremely sorry when he heard any individual in that court cast imputations on others, and particularly absent characters. The hon. proprietor had thought proper to assert, that Lord Amherst and Mr. Adam had been actuated by improper motives. *In the House of Commons, such language would not be tolerated, and he knew not why it should be permitted in that court.* He should hardly have credited the fact, if he had not noted the words. The hon. proprietor had asked, "how would the people of this country feel, if the late Mr. Perry, proprietor of *The Morning Chronicle*, had been subjected to the same treatment as Mr. Buckingham?" The answer to this was very plain. Mr. Buckingham was under the laws by which India was governed; Mr. Perry was subject to those that were dispensed in England. With regard to Mr. Buckingham, the court of proprietors had already stated their opinion of the conduct that had been pursued towards him: The Court of Directors had approved of the course adopted by Mr. Adam and his council, and, on the 22d of July last, the court of proprietors had sanctioned that approval, by the following resolution; "Resolution, that this court doth cordially concur in the approbation expressed by the Court of Directors, of the revocation of Mr. J. S. Buckingham's license to reside in India, considering that gentleman's conduct, as editor of *The Calcutta Journal*, from the year 1818 to 1823, notwithstanding the repeated intimations which he received from the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings in Council, that he should be ordered to England without further notice, if he continued to violate those rules and regulations which his Lordship in council had ordered to be addressed to the editors of newspapers, on the 12th of August 1818, when he revised the existing regulations, regarding the control exercised by the government over newspapers. And this court is of opinion, that in withdrawing such license the then governor-general in council consulted his duty to this company, and the due protection of those high interests which were entrusted to his administration." So far the question had already been decided upon by the court, and he could not consider the present discussion as any thing more than the revival of a subject already settled. He had before stated that he should move the previous question on the motion now brought forward, and that the grounds of that course would appear from a resolution of the Court of Directors. As it was his intention that that resolution should be read, he would not take up the time of the court by enlarging upon the consideration which had led to its adoption. It would speak for itself.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th December 1824.

"Resolved unanimously, that this court are of opinion, that any motion for papers relating to the measures in question should be met by moving the previous question, or an adjournment, on the following grounds, *viz.*

"The procedings in regard to the Calcutta Journal, were adopted in virtue of the powers lodged in the Bengal Government, by the rule, ordinance, and regulation registered in the supreme court, on the 4th April 1823, against which rule, ordinance and regulation, an appeal is now pending before his majesty's privy council, and until a decision is passed upon this appeal, the Court of Directors have felt restrained by respect for the tribunal before which the appeal is pending from communicating to the Bengal government any opinion on the mode in which that government have exercised the power vested in them by the regulation. On the same principle the Court of Directors cannot concur in any motion which may be brought forward in the General Court of Proprietors, in respect of a measure, the discussion of which, under present circumstances, they cannot but think premature.

"With regard to the individual case of Mr. Arnot, it rests on different grounds from the suppression of the Calcutta Journal. Mr. Arnot was sent away from Calcutta under circumstances which appear from the records, in consequence of his being without a license there to reside, and of his having, in the opinion of the government, abused the indulgence which had been extended to him during more than three years. After the burning of the 'Fame,' on which ship Mr. Arnot had been sent a passenger *via* Bencoolen to England, Mr. Arnot on his return to Sumatra, addressed a respectful and submissive memorial to the Governor-general in council dated the 24th February 1824, recapitulating his misfortunes, and soliciting permission to return to Calcutta. This memorial was forwarded by Sir Stamford Raffles by the first conveyance which offered itself. The court have not received any intimation from the Supreme Government, of their receipt of Mr. Arnot's memorial, and are consequently without any official information of the decision which the Bengal Govt. may have passed upon it. But the court have learned, through an official channel, that Mr. Arnot has returned to Calcutta; and if so, it may be presumed, with the permission of the Bengal Government and there is no disposition on the part of the court to withhold their sanction from such an act of liberality on the part of their government, should Lord Amherst with the advice of his council, have seen fit to comply with Mr. Arnot's request.

The Hon. Chairman concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Hume, prior to putting the question, wished to observe, that his learned friend had asked them not to decide on the question, without the documents. This came with an ill grace from the quarter from which the vote of thanks to Mr. Adam had been proposed on a former occasion, when he, (Mr Hume), at that very time, had made the remark that they had not sufficient documents before them to decide upon Mr. Adam's conduct. But he did not now call upon the court for any decision; all he asked was, that papers should b granted them. in order to enable them to decide. He was very sorry that there was any thing like a refusal, but he felt it his duty to take the sense of the court upon the question, and if he could only count one, he should be satisfied that he had done his duty This refusal to produce documents was at variance with wisdom, and was utterly disposed to the maxim *audi alteram partem*, to which his hon. friend (Mr. J. Smith) had called their attention. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to argue that the government of India was not a despotism. The first act of parliament did put the whole of His Majesty's subjects in India under the protection of the supreme court, and the grounds of that measure were particularly stated in the evidence, on which it was founded. It was afterwards felt necessary to limit the power of the supreme court, to a certain distance; but that did not overthrow the principle which he had laid down.

The hon. D. Kinnaird said, the document which had just been read purported to be an act of the Court of Directors. He, therefore, should like to know by whom it was signed.

The Chairman—It is unanimous.

The hon. D. Kinnaird proceeded to observe that, if he understoodd the chairman rightly, any argument that might be adduced in this court, would be in vain, for the directtors had already decided the question. It certainly was a novel proceeding. It was all very well—Mr. Hume would make a speech of three hours—Mr. Kinnaird would support him—but the gentlemen on the left hand side of the court will vote with us, so that is quite sufficient. He would contend, that those individuals who were impugned in the discharge of their official duty in India were not the persons who ought to complain of the conduct of his hon. friend, who had introduced this discussion. Why not, when such an attack was made, state the grounds of defence which could be offered to the specific charge? It was those who ought to be prepared with the grounds of ch defence, and who withheld them, who had neglecd their duty—who left those who might be worthy of a better defence to their fate—it was of these that complaint ought justly be made, and not against his hon. friend who had pledged his public character that he would make good the charges, and that he was ready to abide by the issue of the investigation. Of course, what had been given in the form of accusation, was to be confirmed by the production of subsequent facts; the statement of the charge had been made, and they ought to wait for the due vindication of the accused. The Court of Proprietors was to be a non-entity. It was to be merely recorded that Mr. Hume spoke two or three hours, Mr. D. Kinnaird not half that time (*a laugh*), and then that the proprietors had decided as the directors had thought right. He had no claim, he knew it, upon the other side of the bar, but he respectfully submitted, in the name of their absent officers, a protest against that abandonment of the duty which was due to them, when attacked in this manner, when subjected to all the odium which they would justly deserve, if they had no defence to offer; but which ought not to be heaped upon them if such defence could be made. There were those in this court who were officially deputed to defend their absent servants from attack. Suppose such a case occurred in the House of Commons, did they think a minister of the crown would permit a diplomatic agent to be so assailed without attempting, at least, a defence.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that notwithstanding the ridicule which had been attempted to be thrown by the honorable member who spoke last, he saw the conduct of the Directors in a v ry different light. Nothing could, in his judgment, be so unfair as the reflections cast upon them, and he was astonished at such reflection, from his knowledge of the gentleman who had cast them. He would put to him, or to the honorable seconder, how far they could reconcile it to their great notions of propriety, to approve of the proceedings of this day. Ought they not, in justice, to have forborne to produce charges, until the accused could be allowed the official opportunity of their own justification. It was an old adage, that there were none so blind as those who would not see. The hon. gentleman had kept out of sight what had been already done in the case of Mr. Buckingham in a full discussion, so far back as last June, from which the fair inference ought to have been, that the official authorities had acted with humanity. From these considerations, he certainly thought that the Court of Directors had not been fairly dealt by (*Hear hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson wished to know, whether the previous application made by the individual, was against these regulations generally, or for personal redress for his own private losses?

The Chairman—"Mr. Buckingham had appealed against the regulations."

Mr. Hume inquired how could Mr. Buckingham's appeal for his personal losses be mixed up with the more general question of the liberty of the press? they were distinct considerations.

The Chairman then put the question, and on the shew of hands, declared that the original motion was negatived.

Mr. Hume thought that the directors ought not to vote.

The Chairman replied that the Court of Directors had exercised an endoubted right in coming to the resolution which had been read, and, in doing so, had not compromised their right in that court, to vote as proprietors.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hume were then nominated tellers for taking the numbers.

The previous question—"That this question be now put'—was then put from the chair; the court then divided—For putting the question, 13. against it, 49—Majority against Mr. Hume's motion, 36.

The court then adjourned.

THE ECLIPSE IMPROVED,

A FRAGMENT.

The Almanacs and Newspapers had predicted an Eclipse of the Sun: and the rustics of a certain hamlet in consequence assembled on the green, to observe the wonderful phenomenon, each of whom was anxious to discover the best method of observation.

A *mighty knowing one* repaired to a hillock, and declared *that* was the best method; "*for why?*"—whoever mounted the hillock diminished the distance between him and the object to be observed.

Another, *equally knowing* repaired to a pool to gaze at the reflection; pleading, "that although he could not be certain that this method diminished the distance, (though, by the way, he could not comprehend how the reflection could be farther from him than the water which caused it,) yet he was sure it had an advantage of the others, as it enabled him to contemplate the object with more ease."

A third, quite as sagacious, brought forward a pail of water, and observed, "that as the same effects could be produced, his plan was entitled to consideration, from the saving of time and trouble which the mere travelling to a pool would occasion."

A fourth, quite delighted with his own simple method, produced a bit of looking-glass, and averred his scheme to be superior to either of the others, "*by the reason*, he could mount with it where he pleased, and place it in any direction."

Each of these knowing ones gained adherents, who held each other's opinions in mutual contempt, whilst the eyes of each and all were equally dazzled with the object they were gazing at.

The eclipse was not yet begun; yet every party thought they had discovered its commencement and progress, each in a wonderful but different manner. Presently comes up a poor traveller, and hearing their amazing relations, "My friends," said he, "I think ye are all wrong: the wonders you see are only in your own dazzled eyes; but I will put you in a method to discover the truth. Be only pleased to get me a bit of *glass* and a *candle*!"

The articles were soon procured; though not without the astonishment of those around, at the necessity of having a candle wherewithal to take a view of the sun! But when they saw the use he put the candle to, in smoking the glass, they all burst out into a contemptuous laughter. "Was ever any thing so ridiculous! that a man should dim his eyes in order to see the clearer;"—"No matter," said the traveller, applying the dimmed glass to his eye; "I am now convinced you were all in the wrong; for the Eclipse is even now but beginning; and I can mark its progress with accuracy and ease, through this dimmed glass, and this is more than you can do with your clear optics."

"Nay, pray, Mr. Wiseacre, then," replied the others, "to convince us you observe so nicely, even tell us what this Eclipse is?"

"What it is—what it is,—why," replied our traveller, (who happened to be a very zealous Protestant, and hater of the Catholics,) "it is only Satan wheeling the Pope into the sun, to give him a singe before roasting to be sure! If you look as I do, you may just now see the edge of the wheel of his barrow!"

MORAL.

So it is in disputes about religion. Man, contemplating things beyond his comprehension, grows bewildered, and fancies he discovers wonders, which probably exist not but in his own imagination; yet condemns those who, rejecting his extravagancies, are, like himself, weak enough to indulge their own.

Indeed, there are certain truths to which we may assent, yet which we attempt to define, would most likely reduce us to conclusions as ridiculous as that of the poor traveller accounting for the Eclipse. He who, like the man with the smoked glass, views religion only with an eye so much enlightened as to discover his duty, without inquiring too nicely into the *how* and *when*, and the *wherefore* such duty was enjoined, is most likely to profit by its precepts; and he that studies his Testament as a Christian rather than a Metaphysician, will find himself the happier of the two.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHRONICLE.—Jan. 19.

It is expected that Port Elizabeth will shortly have a rival port, in the opening of a river on this side of Along Bay. Extensive stores are now erecting at that quarter, and a vessel will soon be launched in Table Bay, for that purpose. We are informed the situation is very convenient for the Farmers.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHRONICLE.—Feb. 2d.

The new road over the French Hoek's Kloof, which is, perhaps, one of the boldest designs, and the greatest achievement ever accomplished by any Colonial Government, is beginning to attract the attention of travellers from all parts of the colony, and we feel assured, that a ride over this sublime height of African scenery, must strike every beholder with awe and astonishment. But solid advantages to the country people are beginning to accrue: a large and a new traffick has commenced by the travelling waggons, and in consequence of the easier access to the various locations, the public are receiving the necessary articles of life, at a full 10 per cent. reduction.

Owing to the heavy rains during the last fortnight, the rivers in the country were much swollen; in consequence, a melancholy catastrophe occurred in the Berg River, in the vicinity of Mr. Laubscher's place, near Riebeek's Kasteel. Mr. J. de Waal, accompanied by his slave boy, in crossing the river, with his waggon and 8 horses, in which were 10 muids of wheat, mistook the right ford, and the waggon got into a deep hole (Zeekoegat,) when the poor slave boy, and 8 horses, perished. It was with much difficulty that Mr. de Waal got out, having been seriously bruized.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHRONICLE.—Feb. 9.

We are informed, that two Clergymen for the Catholic Church may be shortly expected, to minister to the religious wants of the English and Dutch members of that communion.

Several extraordinary specimens of *sponge*, recently gathered in the Colony, may be seen at the Colonial Library. From the high price of the article in Europe, as well as at the Cape, as hitherto imported, the subject is deserving of attention.

The funeral of P. J. Truter, Esq. the late venerable Political Commissioner, took place on the 2d instant. A large procession followed the remains to the family vault, in the Reformed Church; and as a mark of distinction, the bells of the Churches and that of the Town House, were tolled on the occasion.

We are assured that much praise is due to the Members of the Burgher Senate for their exertions to promote the benevolent objects of the Gentlemen of the Scottish Kirk. Several sites have been pointed out as desirable for the intended building, but we have not heard of any specific arrangement. The Burgher Members (it is said) recommend one of the corners of the Parade, and offer every facility in their power. Churches are at once the glory and ornament of a country, in spite of the sneers of cold infidelity; and every good man will promote their foundation. Even legislative antiquity was wise in this matter, and there is scarcely a legislator recorded in ancient history, but what has acknowledged the necessity of some religious institution, both for the establishment and well-being of civil society. The famous modern politician, Machiavel, has observed on this question, that "the Rulers of all States, whether kingdoms or commonwealths, who would preserve their governments firm and entire, ought, above all things, to take care that Religion is held in the highest veneration, that its ceremonies at all times are preserved uncorrupted and inviolable; *for there is no surer prognostic of impending ruin in any state, than for Divine Worship to be neglected and despised.*

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*Roasting a Barrister.*—On Saturday, Mr. Ffrench, the barrister, laid a complaint against certain debtors in Whitecross-street prison. The Learned Gentleman having been arrested, and conveyed thither, was surrounded on his entrance by about twenty persons, who demanded the usual fee of 14s. The Learned Gentleman resisted it, but was instantly carried into the ward-room before the president of the ward. Mr. Ffrench proceeded to state, that when he was brought into the ward-room, the person in the chair, with great gravity, commanded strangers to withdraw, & said to him, "I understand you refuse to pay your fees. Before we proceed against you, you shall hear the regulations read." What was called the first regulation was then read. It declared that any person brought into that prison should, within 48 hours, pay 14s. On hearing this, he (Mr. Ffrench) observed, that there was justice even among pirates; he was not 48 hours amongst them, and why should they compel him to pay before the time? The Judge Advocate seemed staggered, and a pause ensued; but a voice soon cried out that he was a lawyer; it was a legal quirk, and would not do. This was re-echoed by the whole assembly, and the Judge Advocate told him it was decided to be a legal objection merely, and he must pay without delay. He was all this time under apprehension of personal violence, to prevent which, he offered the money they demanded, at the same time saying it was extorted from him. They refused to take it in this way, and brought him close to a large fire, and compelled him to sit there, though he told them he was ill, and must be roasted or baked in a short time, if kept in that situation. When he had been there about a quarter of an hour suffering torture, a turnkey came for him, but they refused to allow him to leave the room till the turnkey undertook to bring him back. On leaving the room he procured his release, and he thought it necessary to call for punishment on the persons by whom he had been so ill-treated, in the expectation that it might prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.—Mr. Aldermen Ansley, who was in the Justice-room, went to the persons who had been active in committing the violence.—All the inmates of the ward were mustered, but Mr. Ffrench could not identify more than one, as being a party to the proceeding, and against him Alderman Ansley granted a warrant.